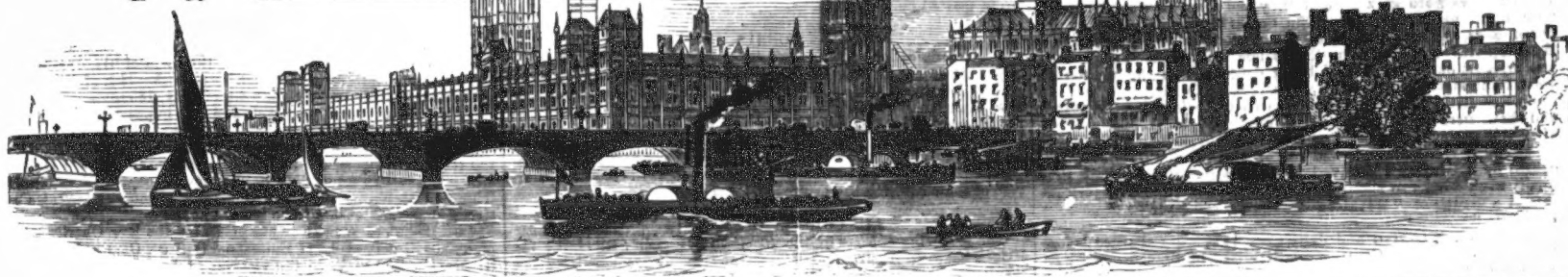


John Ruskin 318 Strand

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 146 — VOL. III NEW SERIES LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866 ONE PENNY.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

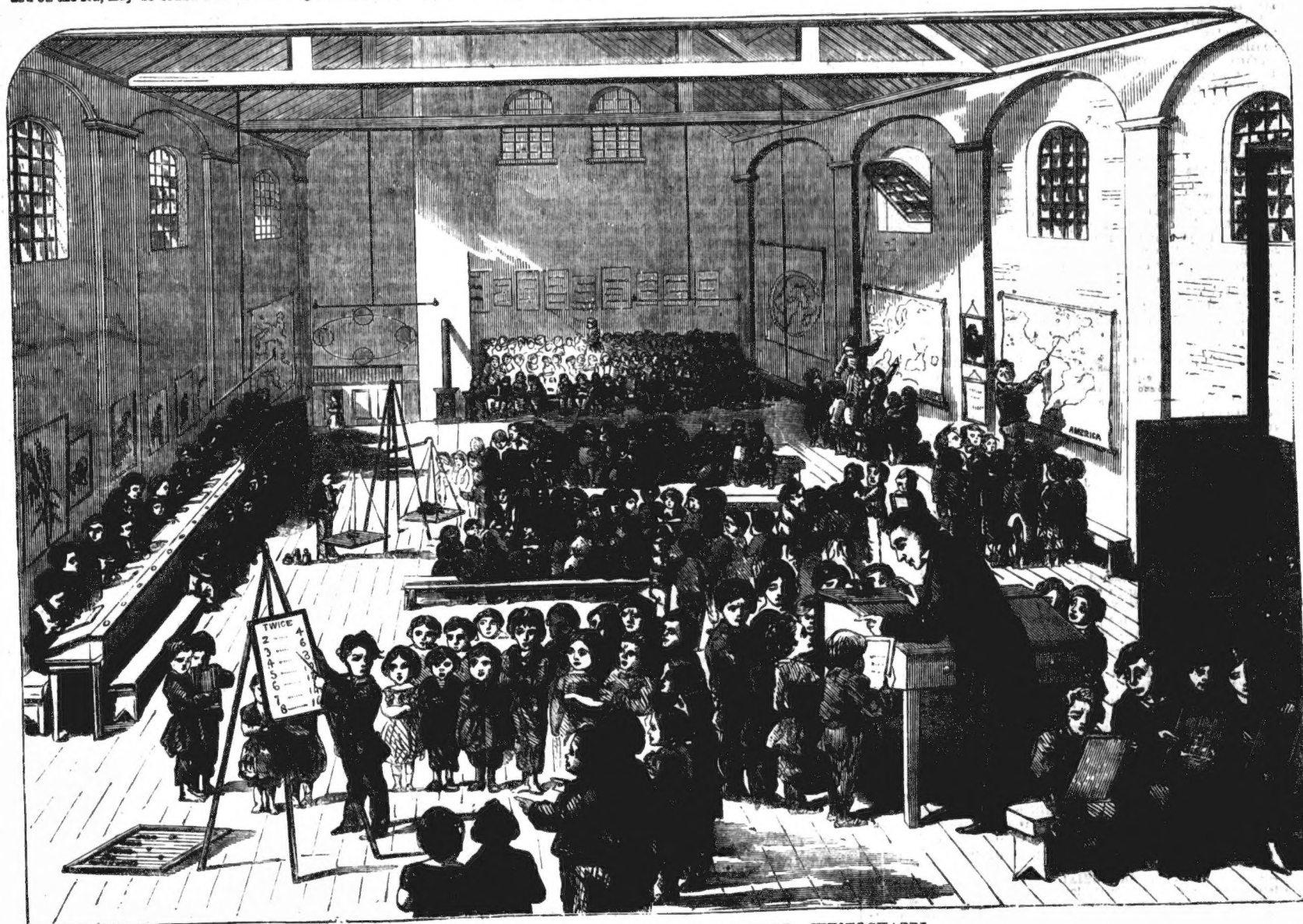
EVERY one of our great institutions was once only a thought in some one's mind. "Our glorious constitution," which we boast of, was once merely a thought—a spark which glimmered and glimmered, then enlarged, and at last got itself translated into action, small and insignificant at first, but it grew and expanded, through long years and centuries, until it has got to be what we see it now. The originator of ragged schools was one John Poulton, a Portsmouth shoemaker, who, while he hammered and stitched in his stall, thought as well; and his thoughts happening to run upon the ignorance of the children around him, he further thought he should like to teach them something; and at last he thought he would try. And so he did, and succeeded. His plan was very simple. He had no separate building, no funds; but, turning his stall into a school-room, taught as he worked. It is impossible for us here to trace the growth of this acorn into the vast umbrageous oak that it has grown to be; but we are told by those who know well that that acorn was certainly first sown by John Poulton, the Portsmouth cobbler. And if it were so, all honour to humble John! There is no monument erected to his memory, nor needs there any. In the words which are written in St. Paul's Cathedral, we may say of John Poulton, as is there said of the architect, "*Si monumentum queris, circumspice*" ("If you seek his monument, look around.") But you will have far and wide to look; for not in England, Ireland, and Scotland only, but far over the sea, in America, Australia, and on the sea, may be found hundreds of respectable tradesmen,

artisans, servants, soldiers, sailors, &c., who but for ragged schools, the outline of John Poulton's solitary thinking, might have been now vagabond paupers, convicts, or thieves.

There is probably now not less than thirty or forty thousand poor boys and girls who have been fished out of the weltering Stygian mass of pauperism and crime, brought face to face with civilization, and daily instructed, trained, and humanised. This is an object which must touch every sensitive heart, and make it thankful that ever the thought came into the Portsmouth cobbler's mind, and that there have been found so many earnest men and women to develop that thought and realize his ideas in this grand way. The Union owes its origin mainly to Lord Shaftesbury, to whom we are indebted for so much in other ways; and its object is to give due direction to the philanthropy of earnest people who long to be useful, to help by grants of money schools in poor districts which could not otherwise exist, and to secure that all the schools shall be subjected to periodical inspections. But the good that the promoters of ragged schools achieve does not consist in merely instructing the children, for it seems that when they have fished up some miserable child from the Stygian pool, they never lose their grasp until they see the said child placed well out in the world; or if they do lose hold, it is not their fault, but because he breaks away and will not be saved; it is really curious to mark the ingenuity which is brought to bear to secure this object. The shoe-black brigades are the offspring of ragged schools; also the shoe-collecting brigades; the refuges for the destitute, industrial schools, and other objects having the same admirable end in view.

The engraving before us, of the George-yard Ragged School, is a genuine ragged school, as any visitor may see, for all the children, with few exceptions, are ragged—most of them have been fished up from the lowest depths of the Stygian pool. Some have no fathers, some no mothers, others no parents at all, while those who have fathers and mothers might as well have none, and perhaps better; for then their own tendency to wickedness would not be stimulated by parental example. There are in the school 300 children. The curriculum of education is, of course, not a very comprehensive one. Time is short—the managers are practical men—and they employ their time in giving these children instruction in those branches of knowledge which are specially wanted: such as reading, writing, and the first rules of arithmetic, with practical applications. Thus, for instance, in teaching "weights and measures," scales and weights are put into requisition. Few of the boys stop in the school more than a year: time short enough, when it is considered that when they leave they are at once set to work; but these lads are not dull, stupid fellows, but keen and sharp-witted; and it is surprising what they will learn in the course of a year.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—We are enabled to announce that his Royal Highness Prince Alfred has graciously consented to preside at the next anniversary festival, in June, of this time-honoured and valuable charity, which from the period of its incorporation has always received the support and patronage of the royal family. Great efforts are being made to render the approaching festival in every way worthy of the occasion.



ST. JOHN'S RAGGED SCHOOL, GEORGE-YARD, WHITECHAPEL.

Notes of the Week.

DR LANKESTER held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Duke of Cumberland Inn, Bryanston-street, Hyde-park, relative to the death of Dr. John Spence, who died from the effects of a murderous attack made upon him by thieves last September, in Bishopsgate-street. Mr. Walter Bourke, residing at 17, Cumberland-street, Bryanston-square, Hyde-park, deposed that his father, who was aged sixty-nine, met with injuries from a gang of thieves in Bishopsgate-street last September, and witness saw him at twelve o'clock on the night of the occurrence. His father then stated that he had been stopped in Bishopsgate-street, and robbed of his watch and chain. The arms of the deceased were very much bruised, and his knees were grazed as if they had come in violent contact with some hard substance. The deceased was attended by Dr. Owen Rees, and was unable to use his arm after the occurrence. A complaint was made to the police authorities, and a man was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the murderous assault and stealing the watch and chain. The deceased went to the police-station, but could not identify the prisoner. The watch and chain were never found. The deceased got gradually worse after the assault committed on him. Dr. Owen Rees deposed that he attended the deceased, and his opinion was that death was caused by the injuries received in Bishopsgate-street, as he gradually sank from the shock to his nervous system. The jury returned a verdict of "Manlaughter against some person or persons unknown."

FREDERICK MANNING and John Cass, lads, were charged before Mr. O'Maher, at the Court-house, Romford, on Saturday, with an attempt to throw a train off the line. The first witness was John Chander, sub-inspector of permanent way in the service of the Great Eastern Railway Company. He said he was a passenger in the 5.30 p.m. train from London to Romford the previous night. When the train arrived near Cophall-bridge he saw a plate lying across the rail on the up line. It was a fish-joint bracket plate, eighteen inches long, two and a half inches high, and weighing 22½ lb, and which, from its shape and position, was the most formidable instrument which could be used to throw a train off the line. On arriving at Romford he left the carriage in which he was. He got on to the engine of the 2.20 train from Norwich, due at Romford at six p.m., and travelled nearly to Cophall-bridge. There he saw the two prisoners looking round the corner of the parapet-wall of the bridge, and watching the approach of the up passenger train. There was a little boy with them. The driver slackened speed, and he got off the engine. The prisoners then went away from the bridge into the road. He pursued them. Manning ran towards Mrs. Seabrook's farm, across the meadow, and John Cass towards the Romford high-road. He followed Manning for a few yards, but could not overtake him. He had no doubt of the identity of either of the prisoners. He detained the little boy, whose name he found to be Thomas Manning. He said it was not he who put the iron on the rail, but his brother and John Cass. William Lloyd, engine-driver, gave confirmatory evidence, and stated that the passengers had been placed in great danger. Thomas Manning, aged six years, was then examined. He said that the day before he was under the arch on the New-road. His brother Frederick and John Cass were on the line. They said they were going to put an iron on the line to knock the engine off, and also that they were going to get little bits of iron to sell. The police-constable who took the prisoners into custody said they both denied they knew anything of the iron. Cass was very violent, and was removed with difficulty to the station. They were remanded.

On Monday, a large meeting of journeyman tailors was held in the Cambridge Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street, to take into consideration a circular issued by Mr. Poole, of Saville-row, to his workmen. It was stated by the chairman (Mr. Green) that Mr. Poole's men having asked for a slight advance in their rate of wages, that request had been met by a new scale, which, on the whole, made their position rather worse than before. Anticipating a strike, the masters had advertised in the French and other Continental newspapers for men. Upon learning which the Journeyman Tailors' Protection Society had telegraphed to Paris, Brussels, Hamburg, and Berlin to their fellow craftsmen not to come. The chairman then referred to statistics furnished at the last Social Science meeting, which showed that during the preceding twelve months there had been twenty-five strikes of working men in different branches of trade, and that eighteen of them had been successful. After several other speakers had addressed the meeting, Mr. Trevelyan proposed, and Mr. John Michael Charlesworth seconded the following motion, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the list of prices, as stated by the committee of the Journeyman Tailors' Protection Association, be adopted, and that a deputation consisting of the committee shall wait upon Mr. Poole to inform him of the determination arrived at." This was agreed to; and it was unanimously resolved to withdraw all the men from Messrs. Poole's establishment until the "log" submitted by the committee be complied with.

A DISTRESSING accident occurred on Sunday morning at Woolwich, by which a young officer belonging to the garrison, Lieut. A. H. Gorges, B. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, lost his life. He had mounted his charger, on which he was accustomed to accompany the troops, and was about to take a gallop across the review ground before the parade for morning service at church, when the horse rushed forward and sprang on the raised footway in front of General Belson's house in Kemp-terrace, where, after struggling for a moment, it fell on the pavement, rolling over the rider and crushing him beneath it. Dr. J. S. Little, surgeon-major, attached to the Royal Military Academy, was promptly in attendance, and found the sufferer almost lifeless, but still breathing. He was hastily conveyed to the Herbert Hospital, but died before his arrival. The disaster which befell Lieut. Gorges was witnessed by a number of persons, who were passing at the time, and the news soon spread throughout the town and garrison. The deceased was highly esteemed. He obtained his first commission in the Royal Artillery in 1857, having passed the Royal Military Academy with success. The horse, it may be added, had been under a course of training for some time past, having been entered to run in the Royal Artillery steeple-chases.

A RAILWAY SEIZED FOR DEBT.—At the County Hall, Oxford, on the 23rd inst., a writ of elegit was executed before Mr. John M. Devereux, under-sheriff, and a jury of the county, to obtain an injunction of the lands and property of the Witney Railway Company, at the suit of the Union Bank of London, and their value, in order to the bank receiving the rents as a security for their debt of £6322 7s. 6d. and interest. Mr. Dobbs, of London, appeared as solicitor of the bank; and Mr. Jordan, of Parliament-street, as solicitor of the Witney Railway Company. The evidence showed that the line was worked by the Great Western Railway Company. The jury signed the requisite injunction. Mr. Jordan made a statement that he expected that the debt would, in a short time, be discharged, and his clients relieved of the tenancy by elegit.

A COUGH, COLIC, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. They have gained a great reputation in America, and are now sold by all respectable medicine dealers in this country at 1s. 1d. per box. (Advertisement.)

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

When the King of Portugal was in Paris, he went frequently to the eminent composer, Rossini's. On taking leave of the composer, he promised to send him some fine old port wine. The King returned to his dominions some weeks past, and Rossini began to fear that the wine must be like a locomotive—taking in water on the way; so he has written to the King:—"Sire,—Your Majesty promised me some port wine. Your Majesty cannot have forgotten your promise, for kings have good memories; but I beg you to remember that I am very old, and I should prefer drinking your wine to my own health than that my friends should drink it up in toasts to my memory."

RUSSIA.

A communication to the *Cas* from the banks of the Danister says that 60 battalions of infantry, 26 squadrons of cavalry, and 96 pieces of artillery, are en marche, and within three days' march of the Austrian frontier. Moreover, 23 battalions of infantry, 20 squadrons of cavalry, and 149 cannons are concentrated near the railway station of Balta. These troops could enter Moldavia in three days by Teropol. The district officers have received instructions to be prepared with the means of transport for the troops, in case of their entering the Danubian Principalities.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The following appears in the *Independence Belge*:—"If the relations between Austria and Prussia are somewhat improved the result must be partially attributed to the intervention of England. Lord Clarendon has not been the organ of this intervention, which agrees with the denials of the officious journals of Berlin, but Earl Russell. In a confidential letter sent on the 10th of this month to Lord Loftus, the Prime Minister of Queen Victoria pointed out in strong language the serious responsibility which the Prussian sovereign would assume in pushing the quarrel with Austria to extremities. This letter was intended to be brought under the notice of Herr von Bismarck; but at the same time copies of it were sent to the Prince Royal and Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Moreover, an effort was made to work on the mind of King William through the Queen Dowager of Prussia, the sister of the Emperor Francis Joseph's mother. In consequence of these proceedings, the King of Prussia spoke some reassuring words which were well received in Vienna, and produced pacific declarations and acts in that quarter. However, all is not yet settled, for in reply to the observations of Earl Russell, Herr von Bismarck spoke very sharply of the encouragement which the Duke of Augustenburg received in the Duchies from Austria, and of the obstacles which she is thus raising against the desire of Prussia to annex the territory. Pacific anticipations prevailed yesterday in Berlin. Still the crisis is far from over; and it is probable that if an understanding be arrived at, the Gastein convention will be, if not altogether sacrificed, at least considerably modified in the interest of Prussian views."

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 23rd says:—"It is certain that in the event of a war Bavaria would not remain neutral. Field-Marshal Prince Charles had a conference yesterday with General von der Tann, the Minister of War, General De Lutz, and several other generals. The greatest activity has prevailed for some time in the War Department."

The *Politik* of Prague says that in the event of a war Austria may rely on the vigorous support of her States. "As opposed to Prussia there are no longer parties in Austria. As to our own country of Bohemia, it is our sincere desire that Austria may not be impeded in her action by any internal difficulties."

AMERICA.

A Fenian mass meeting has been held at Boston, under the auspices of General Sweeney and Roberts, at which £5,000 were subscribed. The Fenians are reported to be purchasing largely uniforms, arms, and ammunition, for which it is said they have depots in numerous American towns along the frontier.

President Johnson has made another conversational speech, in which he said that Congress had now been in session for three months without accomplishing anything practical towards restoring the South, and while continuing to oppose the Executive plan, they failed to introduce one of their own.

It is reported that Sir Frederick Bruce has urged the Government to make a public expression of its repudiation of the Fenian movement. Mr. Seaward replied that the Fenian movement was certainly of a dangerous, if not a criminal nature. So long, however, as the leaders kept within the law the Government would not interfere. If they contravened the law the Government would issue a proclamation on the subject.

Two hundred Federal troops have arrived at Fort Porter, at Buffalo, and more are expected. It is supposed they are sent to enforce respect for the neutrality laws. Two Fenian companies have been mustered into the service of the Irish republic at Louisville by Major Mangum, Adjutant-General of Kentucky. They afterwards passed through the city.

At a Fenian meeting held at Chicago to organize regiments armed with Henry's repeating rifle numerous recruits were enlisted. Montreal despatches state that Sir Frederick Bruce has ordered the British West Indian squadron to sail for Halifax, with all the available troops in the West Indies.

RELIGIOUS "REVIVALS" IN THE WEST INDIES.

ALTHOUGH, in the course of the Jamaica inquiry, there has been more than one reference to the "revivals" among the native Baptists, only one person has given any evidence as to what is the real nature of these meetings, and even his description was but a mere sketch. The witness to whom we refer was the Rev. George Trueman, the minister of a native Baptist congregation, in the parish of St. Andrew's, a few miles from Kingston, and according to his testimony the revivals are attended by both men and women, who sometimes remain for three or four days without eating. All that time they keep up an abominable singing and howling, and work themselves up to a state of mental excitement, in which they are guilty of the greatest extravagances. They throw themselves upon the ground, and pretend to prophesy: sometimes declaring that they can see the Lord and all the Heavenly Host, and at others describing persons as being in heaven whom they have never seen in their lives. In this state of excitement men will sometimes jump out of high windows without sustaining injury. A good deal of flogging goes on at these meetings. It is inflicted upon the women by a woman who is called the "godmother," and upon the men by a man who bears the title of the "shepherd." This castigation is supposed to be inflicted as a punishment for their sins; but if reliance can be placed upon the evidence of Mr. Trueman, it rarely produces any beneficial effect, because he declared that, although the persons who took part in these ceremonies were supposed to be delivered from sin, he had hardly known one of them who did not afterwards return to his old or her old vices, and become just as bad as ever. During the time that the "revivals" are going on the people who take part in them neither smoke, nor drink, nor dance, nor, said Mr. Trueman, has he ever heard that these meetings led to irregular intercourse between the sexes. At the same time he believed that they exercised an injurious influence upon the minds of the people, and he had done all that he could to discourage their being held in the district in which his charge was situated.

General News.

THE North Deal life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution went on Saturday to a schooner wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and rescued the crew with the exception of a boy, who was dead. The crew were all lashed to the rigging when discovered at day-break.

ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded for a grand entertainment which will be given to Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool, on Thursday, April 5. On that or the following day, he will address his constituents on the subject of the Reform Bill.

THE *Kölnische Zeitung* announces the death of the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, at the age of eighty-three. The deceased prince having left no heirs, his territory reverts to the Grand-Ducal House of Hesse-Darmstadt, in accordance with a family arrangement, which was concluded a few years back.

MORLEY was the anniversary of the birth of his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge. He was born on the 26th of March, 1819, and succeeded his father on the 8th of July, 1850.

THE Speaker is going on well, and it is hoped he will be speedily convalescent.

It is understood that the marriage between Lady Gertrude Coke, the third daughter of the Earl of Leicester, to the Earl of Dunmore, will take place in a few days in the private chapel, Holkham Hall. Their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have signified their intention to be present at the ceremony.

THE Bishop of Worcester has presented the Rev. Charles Edward Maddison Green, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, curate of St. Mary's, Warwick, to the vicarage of Lyonsall, Herefordshire, in the room of the Rev. Thomas Bower, M.A.

THE Bishop of Lincoln has presented the Rev. Charles Batys Batterfield, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of West Bedford, to the rural deanery of the first division of Bedford Deanery.

THE Bishop of Ely has presented the Rev. Edward Walker Wilkinson, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, vicar of Linton, to the rural deanery of the second division of Cambridgeshire deanery.

The Court.

The intelligence of the unexpected death of the venerable Queen Marie Amelie, who expired at Claremont on Saturday, was received by the Queen and the royal family, with whom she was connected by so many ties of relationship, as well as of the sincerest friendship, with deep regret.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Helena and Princess Louise, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Major General F. H. Seymour, and Colonel H. Ponsonby, equerries in waiting, drove to Claremont on Sunday afternoon, and paid a visit of condolence to the afflicted family of the late Queen.

The Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel, Windsor. His Grace the Archbishop of York preached the sermon.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Keppel, honoured the officers of the Royal Horse Guards by his presence at dinner on Saturday, at the quarters of the regiment at the cavalry barracks, Knightsbridge.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by the Hon. Elliot Yorke, left the Charing-cross Terminus on Saturday evening by the ordinary mail train for Dover, on his way to visit the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha at Coburg. His royal highness was accompanied to the station by Lieutenant Haig. His royal highness is not expected to prolong his visit to Germany beyond a month.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite left Marlborough House on Monday, at one o'clock, and drove by road to Claremont, for the purpose of paying a visit of condolence to the members of the Orleans family, who remain in mournful retirement at the Palace.

The arrangements for the funeral of her late Majesty Queen Marie Amelie were completed on Monday. By Monday next a chapel will be prepared in one of the apartments of the Palace, and fitted up for the reception of the ex-Queen's remains, and in this a solemn service will be performed at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the day fixed for the interment. At this last ceremony the members of the late Queen's family will be present; and at eleven o'clock the funeral cortege will leave Claremont for Weybridge, where the Queen's remains will be laid in the vault by the side of her late husband.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will occupy the Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park, for some little time this summer. Under the direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests the various apartments in the building are being altered to meet the requirements of the Prince and Princess, while six apartments in a wing of Cumberland Lodge, where General and Lady Mary Hood are residing, are to be prepared for their royal highnesses' suite. The Prince and Princess of Wales will reside at the Lodge during the Ascot summer meeting, which will very probably be honoured by the Prince's presence. The grounds at the rear are small, but very pretty, and there is a conservatory close to the house. Mr. Holland, of London, has paid a visit to the Lodge in order to see to the furnishing of the apartments which will be used by their royal highnesses during their stay at Windsor Great Park.—*Court Circular.*

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—At length ant-door gardening weather has set in, little more favourable, although the nights still continue cold. Lost time must now be made up as soon as possible, and flower gardens dressed and made neat. Walks should be regravelled, and where there are bare places on lawns fresh grass should be sown thickly. Sweet peas, mignonette, convolvulus, and other hardy annuals should be sown at once; and biennials and perennials transplanted into beds and borders to flower this season. Plant box edging where required, and sow and plant climbers for harbours and fences; also plant evergreens, first cutting away decayed wood, and prune. Finish planting carnations, and sow pansies and polyanthes. Chrysanthemums in pots not required for propagation, may be planted out in borders. Keep the soil well round the roots of rudbeckias. Finish pruning shrubberies and plantations.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Make good sowings of Brussels sprouts, Savoys, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, radishes, onions, and leeks. Pick out cauliflowers, &c., as soon as ready. Sow nasturtiums for pickling. Plant potatoes for main crop. Sow sweet marjoram and other annual herbs. Finish planting horseradish and Jerusalem artichokes. Sow kidney beans and scarlet runners in sheltered situations. Prepare beds for mushrooms. Keep the shoots of cucumbers well regulated. Sow cardoons in trenches; also beet for general crop. Sprinkle root on the ground, and hoe up advancing crops.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Grafting may still be carried on. Keep the knife well at work in pruning, cutting away all decayed wood, and regulating advancing shoots.

DEATH OF THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.

The Queen of his late majesty King Louis Philippe of France has just now ended, at Claremont, a life of many and great vicissitudes.

Marie Amélie de Bourbon was the daughter of Ferdinand the Fourth of Naples, Third of Sicily, and First of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Her mother was Marie Caroline, Archduchess of Austria, the imperious daughter of Maria Theresa, and sister of Marie Antoinette and of the Emperors Joseph and Leopold. The marriage between her and Louis Philippe, then Duke of Orleans, took place at Palermo, on the 25th of November, 1809; and the duke and duchess continued to reside there until 1814, in the enjoyment of a greater amount of tranquillity than had hitherto fallen to the lot of either. In 1814 the restoration of the House of Bourbon summoned the head of the youngest branch of the family from this state of comparative seclusion, and established him in his due position in France. In the month of September of this year the Duchess of Orleans arrived in her adopted country, but it was not long before the events of the Hundred Days compelled her to take refuge with her children in England, whence she did not return to Paris till the commencement of the year 1817. From this time down to the revolution of July her residence was in France. It has been asserted that in 1830 her Legitimist tendencies led her to view the revolution with sorrow, though it tended to her own elevation. She is even said to express a strong repugnance to share a throne to which, according to her ideas of right, she had no claim. Whatever truth there may be in these assertions, the unalterable devotion which Marie Amélie bore to her husband, whether in prosperity or in adversity, overcame all her scruples, and she determined on the path of conduct she was for the future to adopt. She took no part in political affairs, but devoted herself to the education of her children and to works of charity.

It was the queen's unhappy fate, ere she had been many years on the throne, to have her tenderest feelings wounded by more than one domestic affliction. In 1839 the beautiful and accomplished Princess Marie died, and in 1842 the queen's arms of her eldest son, and to the destruction with him of the last century for the house of Orleans. Bitter as was this sudden blow, it served only to bring out in stronger colours the beauty of the queen's nature. She felt that there was one on whom the blow had fallen with even more stunning severity, and she devoted herself to soothe and comfort her afflicted daughter-in-law. A few years more and she had to display courage of a different sort—a courage which offered a strong contrast to the irresolution of the king. In 1850, in glowing terms, describes the scene at the Tuilleries when the queen, her grey locks contrasting with the fire of her eyes and the animated flash of her cheek, said to the king, "Go and show yourself to the disheartened troops and to the irresolute National Guard. I will place myself in the balcony with my grandchildren and my daughters, and will see you die in a manner worthy of yourself, of your throne, and of our common misfortunes!" When the king declared his intention of abdicating, she rebuked him with passionate earnestness. She cared not, she said, what was said in or out of the Tuilleries, but in her estimation revolution was ever a crime, and abdication a cowardice. "Sire," she concluded, energetically, "a king should never lose his crown without making an effort to defend it." When, however, resistance was too late, the queen subsided again into the wife, and prepared to accompany her husband in his melancholy flight. Worn out by contending emotions and anxiety, she fell senseless to the ground in the attempt to step into the carriage. Soon recovering she accompanied the king to Exeter, where she separated from him for safety. She rejoined him afterwards at Rome, and shared the difficulties of his passage to England. In the quiet seclusion of Claremont she devoted herself to the task of soothing the regrets and cheering the heart of the king. In 1850 she received his last breath.

As on the 26th of April she would have completed her eighty-fourth year, it can scarcely be said that the death of the queen is unexpected, and yet she died in comparative health. Two days before her decease she had her carriage drive. The day before she was up as usual, with this only difference, that, feeling rather exhausted, she went to bed in the evening earlier than was her wont. She passed a restless night. On Saturday morning she said, "Je suis mieux" ("I am better")—her last words—and fell asleep. In that sleep she died, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. She was spared the pain of consciously encountering death; also the pain, which to her motherly nature would have been very grievous, of parting with her children. She has thus ended, without suffering, a life of much suffering; and death came to her like a courier, with the amenity of sleep.

The late queen had five sons and three daughters. Her brother succeeded to the throne of Naples, and was the father of the famous Bomba. Her four sisters were married respectively to the Emperor of Austria, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, and Ferdinand VII., King of Spain.

TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—A large meeting of the members of St. John's Church, Battersea, and others, took place on Saturday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of presenting testimonials to the Rev. J. M. Fidler on the occasion of his leaving the district. The testimonials consisted of a gold pencil-case presented by the choir, a silver communion service presented by a few ladies, a very handsome illuminated testimonial on vellum, with the names of the committee and others, a large silver salver, seven volumes of "Smith's Biblical Dictionary" and Heathen Mythology, purchased with the subscriptions of 120 poor persons, aided by a few members and friends of the congregation. In the absence of D. Watney, Esq., the churchwarden, Mr. Backmaster, was appointed to preside. He said they had met that evening to do homage to one who well deserved this little mark of their respect, who was not to be valued by what it cost, but as the spontaneous generous expression of the poor who first originated the idea; and had it been that many persons were under a kind of obligation not to subscribe, there would have been little difficulty in troubling the amount. During the time Mr. Fidler laboured in the district he was most zealous and unflinching in his labours among the poor; and the attendance that evening and the subscription list showed that where a clergyman acts faithfully, sincerely, and faithfully to the poor, they are not ungrateful or ungrateful for his kindness. Mr. Turner then read several letters, which spoke very highly of Mr. Fidler, and said he had known Mr. Fidler ever since he came into the district, and had had frequent opportunities of observing his conduct towards the poor. He felt that Mr. Fidler, on leaving the parish, should carry with him some substantial expression of their opinion and regard, and he had much pleasure in presenting these testimonials. (Cheers.) The Rev. J. M. Fidler said: "My dear friends,—It is impossible for me to express how much I feel indebted to those kind persons who have thought that the work in which I was engaged in this parish was deserving of some mark of their approbation and esteem. The subscription for these testimonials was commenced without my knowledge. I hope I shall be excused if I never bring it, not in a spirit of egotism, to my labour in this parish. Four evenings ago, from eight o'clock till ten, were spent among the poor. I have had opportunities of good services in wealthy neighbourhoods, but I have preferred to work among the poor. My memory will often revert to the kindness which I have received from the poor of this district." After a few remarks from Mr. Clark and Mr. Everett the meeting separated.

THE HIGHFLYER IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Bombay Gazette contains a description of the brush with the Wahabees in the Persian Gulf:—

"Her Majesty's sloop of war Highflyer, 21 guns, Captain Pasley, left Bombay at the latter end of December for a cruise up the Persian Gulf. She first touched at Muscat, where she landed two guns, which had been sent up to the Imam. From thence she went to Boor on the 2nd of Jan., and then on the following day to Elphinstone Inlet, where she expected to meet Colonel Pelly, but not being able to find that gentleman they returned to Boor, where he was awaiting their arrival. Afterwards left for Bahrien, and there sent a message to the chief of El Katif, who was to have made restitution for certain outrages committed against British authority. After a short delay, it was found necessary to proceed to Basadore to coal, after which she made a run along the pirate coast and destroyed a fort at Agina, and then returned back to Elphinstone Inlet. Some three days' time was given to the chief at El Katif to satisfy the demand made upon him; at the expiration of which, as he had failed to comply with the same, they opened fire on a fort, which was destroyed, as well as three dhows, two of which were war-bots. The Highflyer then proceeded towards Damann, but in consequence of the shallowness of the water she could not get within eight miles of the fort. The boats were then lowered, but the two larger ones could not get within half a mile of the shore; the two smaller ones, however, approached within about 300 yards, when they ran aground, upon which about thirty officers and men jumped out and waded ashore, and made their way towards the fort. When they got ashore one of the Wahabees came down and commenced a parley with the party, evidently for the purpose of gaining time, and enabling the men in the fort to get their guns into such a position as to give their assailants a warm reception. After a few minutes thus spent, one of the Highflyer's men seized the Arab, whereupon the guns from the fort opened a sharp fire of grape upon the small force, when an immediate rush was made at the fort. One of the leaders of the party managed to clear the embrasure and got in, being instantly followed by the men. The fort is a square one, having an outer wall with guns mounted on each side. Within this wall is another fort with towers at each corner. When the men got within the outer wall they were ordered to place themselves close under the walls of the inner fort, so as to be under cover of the fire from the towers, but in consequence of the impossibility of restraining their ardent several were wounded by gun-shot. The enemy also threw down upon their heads large stones and other missiles. The officers found that they had been misinformed as to the strength of the besieged, having been given to understand that there were not above fourteen men in the fort. They were very soon undeceived, however, for they found it crowded with men, having been reinforced by the followers of another chief. It now being found impossible to take the place with their small force, and not having scaling ladders or any other appliances at hand, it was determined to retire in the best way they could. As soon as the party left the fort the enemy again opened fire upon them, and before they could reach their boats several more men were wounded. The losses in front of the fort and in the retreat to the boats amounted to three men killed, and three officers and five men wounded; one of the latter mortally, from the effects of which he died on the next day. On the following day the fort was shelled with the hope of dislodging the enemy, but as far as could be ascertained without any favourable result having been effected, though, as many of the shells were observed to lodge in the fort, it is reasonable to suppose that its occupants must have suffered to some extent. Several of the enemy were known to have been killed or wounded by the storming party, but no accurate estimate could be formed of their losses. Subsequently the party returned to Boor, and as the chief had not complied with the terms demanded, they captured fourteen dhows, and destroyed some of those which were being constructed on shore by setting them on fire, which communicated with the town, and set it on fire. The vessel then returned to Muscat and communicated with Colonel Pelly, when it was determined upon returning to Bombay for the purpose of shipping materials and other necessary appliances to effectually chastise these fellows.

"The Highflyer arrived in Bombay on the 18th Inst., and is expected to return to the scene of hostilities shortly, when her crew will doubtless give a good account of the enemy."

BOY KILLED BY A TURKEY.—A little boy, three years of age, was last week killed by a turkey cock at Sainte-Foy (Gironde). He was teasing it by alternately offering and withdrawing a piece of bread, when the bird became irritated, and flying at the child knocked him down, scratched his face with his claws, and injured his skull so seriously with his beak that death ensued shortly after.

A SHIP AT SEA DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The barque Young Dixon, of 328 tons register, from Newcastle to Alexandria, with a cargo of coals, Herd, master, was totally lost by fire on Friday evening, about twenty-five miles west of the Lizard. She sailed from Newcastle on the 14th inst., and at 3 p.m., on Friday, Capt Herd took tea in his cabin, and went on deck. At about six p.m. the mate, Andrew Lee, reported that the cabin was in flames, and the fire had already reached such a height that it was impossible to stop below. Active exertions were, however, made to extinguish the flames by pouring water down the funnel and in at the skylight, but it had no apparent effect. About two hours afterwards the whole of the after part of the ship was in flames, and at nine o'clock the crew, eleven in number, were obliged to take to the boats. The skiff and the long-boat were put out, but in the strong gale the skiff sunk, and the crew took to the long-boat; the flames at the time were raging furiously, and the crew were not able to take with them any food or clothing, or any of the ship's papers. They remained at the mercy of the waves in the long-boat until eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, when they were picked up by No. 4 pilot cutter, of Falmouth, off the Manacles, and landed at Falmouth on Saturday evening; they were well provided for at the Soldiers' Home. The cause of the fire is unknown to the crew. About eleven o'clock on Friday night, the wind and sea being very rough, the crew hailed a French vessel which was passing near with fore-topmast gone. The vessel replied, and put round once, but did not come near enough to pick them up.—*Western Morning News.*

COLLISION AT SEA AND SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE.—The schooner Edwin, Captain Holt, of Whitstable, arrived in Shields harbour, on Saturday night, and reports that while riding in Filly Bay, near Flamborough Head, on Friday night, the wind suddenly veered round to the E.S.E., with a fearfully heavy sea running, which drove her from her moorings, losing seventy-five fathoms of chain and her anchor. Between three and four o'clock the next morning they came in collision with another ship, doing great damage, and carrying away one of her masts. Captain Holt could not tell whether she sank or not. Shortly afterwards he saw a vessel in the distance with lights burning on her decks as signals of distress. They appeared to be far barrels; but on account of the fury of the gale, he was utterly unable to render any assistance, and drifted on in darkness and out of sight of the lights. It is feared from the violence of the crash between the two vessels, that the other ship received the most damage, and that she would have foundered if no assistance was speedily rendered after the schooner lost sight of her. The Edwin sustained considerable injury, her portbow being stove in and her jibboom carried away.—*Eastern Morning News.*

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.—T. E. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments, Established 1833. The trade and amateurs supplied with Music Stands, Reeds, Musical Strings, and all kinds of Musical Instruments. 79, Mark Lane, London.—[Advert.]

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

The bodies which have a share in the local government of the metropolis are many and various. By far the most powerful, however, and also that of which least is known, is the Metropolitan Board of Works. Sir Benjamin Hall, then member for Marylebone, and now Lord Llanover, introduced during the session of 1855 a Bill constituting the present Board of Works, and depriving the corporation of the City and the local vestries of their most important powers. The scheme, it was then said in parliament, was adapted with very trifling variation from the imperial plan for the municipal government of Paris. When adopted, after trivial alteration in detail, it exhibited a perfect specimen of the working of that theory of double election which some half century ago was considered a panacea for the evils of every form of government under the sun. The members of the board are not elected by the ratepayers, but by the corporation of the City, the local vestries, and certain metropolitan districts. The City nominates three members, six of the vestries nominate two each, and thirty districts return one each. The entire number of delegates, going out of office by the way at very long intervals, is thus forty-five. A salary not to exceed £2,000 per annum is assigned for a chairman. The board entered upon its duties in December, 1855, and after a warm contest, in which several public men entered as candidates, Mr. John Thwaites, delegate from Greenwich, since knighted on the occasion of the opening of the Main Drainage Works, was elected permanent chairman. Mr. J. W. Bazalgette was appointed engineer to the board, which office he has up to the present retained. By the original constitution of the board, the consent of the First Commissioner of Works was required before it could initiate any plan, whether for drainage, opening new streets, or otherwise improving the metropolis. This provision it was soon found brought things to a dead lock. For two years nothing could be done, until in 1858, under Lord Derby's Government, the necessity for adopting some drainage plan became urgent. Mr. Disraeli brought in a Bill during that session to organize, as he said, the Board of Works into a regular and independent corporation. The control of the Chief Commissioner of Works was removed, and the board was rendered, as was remarked in the house at the time, practically irresponsible either to parliament or to the ratepayers. At the same time the scheme for interceptive drainage was introduced.

Into the details of this scheme we do not intend to enter, but we shall briefly touch on the financial part of the matter. In 1858 the board obtained borrowing powers to the amount of £3,000,000, and in 1862 they came to parliament again to seek for additional borrowing powers to the amount of £1,200,000. This immense sum of £4,200,000 is to be applied to the drainage scheme alone, and if we are to judge at all by the precedent which the board's previous conduct has afforded, the estimates will be vastly exceeded. Up to the present month £3,583,761 9s. 3d. of this sum has been expended, all of which has been raised upon Government guarantee from the Bank of England at three and a half percent. The area embraced by the main drainage work is 117 square miles, so that it can be readily calculated how much on the average these works have cost. Besides this expenditure, the estimates for the North and South Thames Embankment and Mansion House-street amount to £3,390,464.

With respect to the embankment, great hopes have been formed by the public of the ornamental nature of this stupendous work. It seems, however, that so far as one important portion of the work is concerned any expectation of this kind is doomed to disappointment. Northumberland House, that sacred edifice which, in the opinion of the British parliament, it would be sacrilege to touch, almost borders upon the Embankment; not quite, however, for between it and the river there is a narrow strip of ground, which the noble possessor will not, we suppose for economical reasons, remove, and which he will not replace by a decent and lofty range of edifices, lest he should intercept the view of the "slivery Thames" which he now obtains from his palace windows. Where a splendid piazza was anticipated, the eye of the passer-by will, it is feared, be charmed with rickety and tottering piles of exceedingly disreputable buildings.

The Board of Works have constructed in several thoroughfares, at a large expense, subways for the use of the gas and water companies, to avoid the too frequent disturbance of the pavement. It was found, however, that the companies, almost without exception, refused to use these subways, and an attempt to make their employment compulsory failed. The money, therefore, laid out in this way has for the present been practically lost.

We would just add a few words respecting the manner in which it is proposed to pay off the vast debt incurred for these improvements. In 1858, when the drainage scheme was submitted to parliament, the Board of Works was authorized to raise a rate of 3d. in the pound, to be continued for forty years, upon the basis of the county rate. At that time the amount of the rate was over £140,000 a year; but by the subsequent rise in the value of property it now has reached the sum of £182,000 a year. By this means it is calculated that the debt may be liquidated in about seventeen years; but this is on the assumption that no further excess of the estimates takes place.

A few weeks since we gave a list of works which this Board has on its hands; and in the present number we give an engraving of its board-room. We may add that none of the Board, with the exception of the chairman, are paid members.

BIGAMY AND SUSPECTED MURDER.—A series of extraordinary disclosures have just been made in Wiltshire. In the little town of Malmesbury there lived a widow lady named Perring, with one daughter, who is not yet eighteen years old. Last October there came to Malmesbury a young man, who gave the name of Fuller, and was engaged by Dr. Suter, an assistant in his surgery. Soon after he eloped with Miss Perring, and was married to her at Cheltenham. A few weeks ago it was discovered that Fuller, as he called himself, had obtained a sum of money at the North Wilts Bank, Malmesbury, on a cheque purporting to be signed by Mrs. Perring. He was prosecuted and committed for trial—a result which brought on Mrs. Perring a manifestation of popular indignation; but a little time sufficed to show Mr. Fuller in his true character. It was discovered that he had been committed to the cells for making a false declaration as to age, &c. He came to England as a witness on the Drewley court-martial, and in June, 1864, he married, at Reading, one Sarah Ann Cox, but she having discovered his previous marriage, married again. For the two bigamous marriages he was committed for trial last week; but there yet remains a more serious inquiry to be completed. Mrs. Perring died a few days ago, after a short illness, which commenced only a few days before the discovery of the forgery. It is proved by her daughter that Fuller gave her a pill, and a post-mortem examination revealed that an instant poison, such as chloride of mercury, had been administered to her. The contents of the stomach and intestines have been sent to Dr. Harpath, of Bristol, for analysis, and the inquest has been adjourned till next week.

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insuring upon having your trousers fitted with BUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five pence per minute. Patentes' Depot, 482, New Oxford-street, W.C.—[Advert.]

YOUNG'S ASSORTED GLASS AND BOTTLE PLASTERS are the best ever known for giving immediate ease. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe the Trade Mark—B. Y.—without which you are deceived. May be had of all respectable chemists in town and country. Wholesale Manufactory, 16, Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C. London.—[Advert.]

EARTHQUAKE IN ROUMELIA.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE we have the news of a dreadful earthquake at Avlona, whereby 200 houses were destroyed. We give an illustration of the scene after the fearful event.

LOSS OF THE MISSIONARY SHIP JOHN WESLEY THROUGH AN EARTHQUAKE.

THE Board of Trade have received the following report from her Majesty's vice consul at the Friendly Islands, concerning the loss of the John Wesley, missionary ship, under remarkable circumstances:—

"Harbour of Nukualofa, Friendly Islands.

"Captain James Welch, master of the brig John Wesley, of London, 287 tons register, has made the following sworn deposition. He says the John Wesley was bound from Habbai to Toriga, and back to Habbai and Vavou, and from thence to Sydney on a mission voyage. On the morning of the 20th Nov., about two a.m., the vessel was reaching slowly under two double-reefed topsails only, made out land ahead and immediately wore round, head off shore and lay to for daylight, watches being properly set and a good look-out kept. I was on deck with my chief officer at 3.40 a.m., looking at the sand. Saw nothing at this time unusual, but at 4.20 found the ship in an alarming race of current. Saw a reef to leeward, and ship driving down rapidly towards it. Filled on vessel

and made sail at 4.30. The vessel struck on the outer edge of the reef; lowered the port quarter boat, and sent to Nukualofa for assistance. This was done at great risk, the vessel striking heavily at the time. Watched an opportunity, and got the starboard quarter

masts and spars falling, the ship at this time laying on her beam ends, and water flowing in and out with the tide.

(Signed)

"Sworn before me, "JOSEPH COCKER, H.B.M. Vice Consul."

"JAMES WELCH,

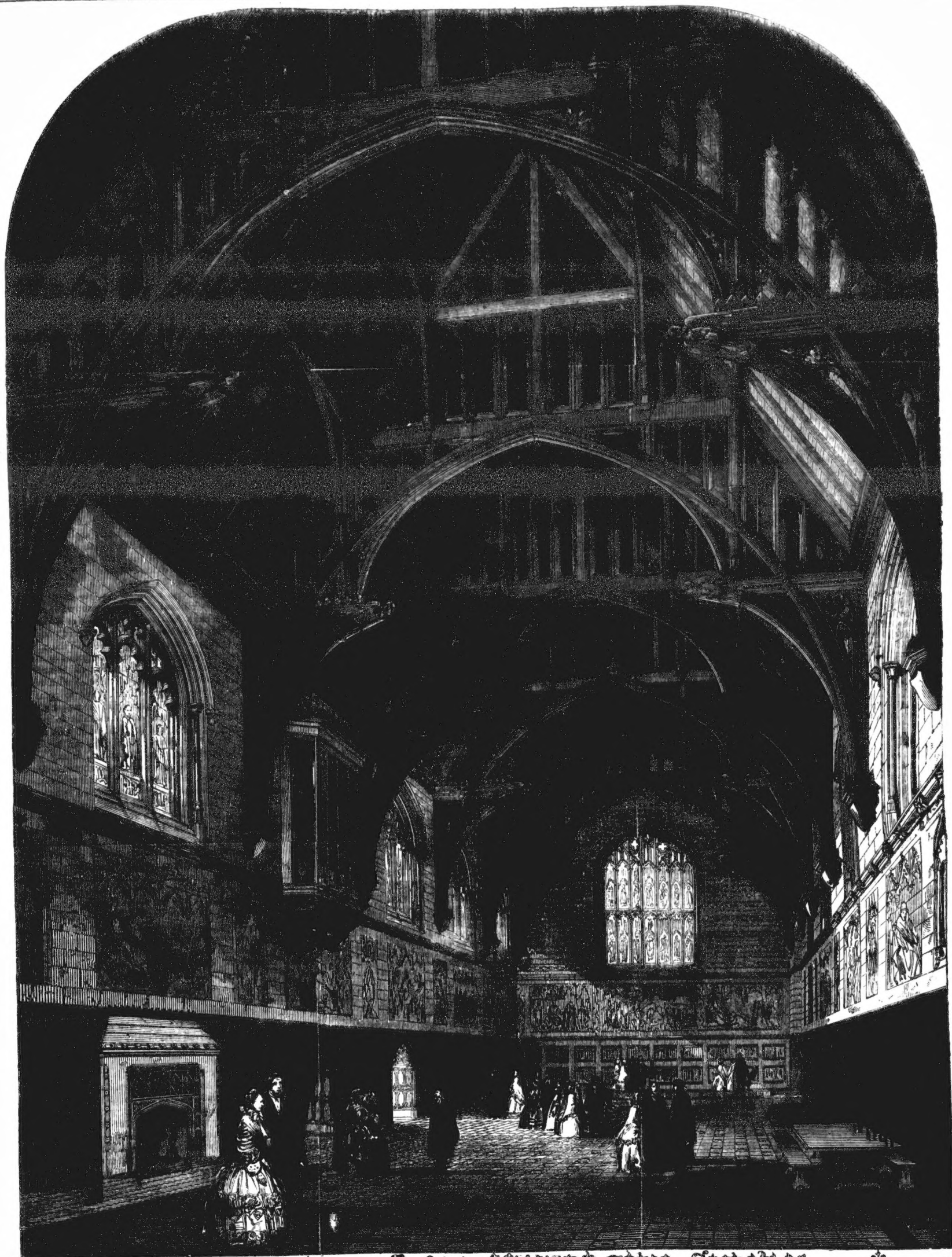


SCENE AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE AT AVLONA.

boat over to the port side; launched her out to land the missionaries. Just at this time three tremendous tidal waves carried the vessel clear over the outer edge of the reef, and left her nearly dry, it being at this time near high water, and it was with the greatest difficulty we saved the boat from being stove or drawn under the ship with the rebound and drawback of the tremendous force of water. At length succeeded in getting the missionaries and ship's papers into the boat and landed them on the island of Jan, about one mile and a quarter distant. At six a.m. got the large boat out and commenced saving provisions, stores, luggage, cargo, &c., and landed them also on the island. At four p.m. the vice consul and Rev. Messrs. Whewell and Montan arrived from Nukualofa, and rendered every available assistance. They reported a very severe shock of an earthquake felt all over the Tongu group at daylight, accompanied by a most alarming and sudden rise and fall of the tide, carrying away horses and everything before it, which accounts for the unusual race of current and tidal waves. At six p.m., all hands went on shore and rigged tents, it being unsafe to remain on board, the sea breaking heavily and danger of



BOARD-ROOM OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS. (See page 659.)



INTERIOR OF HALL UNIVERSITY SYDNEY

THE UNIVERSITY AT SYDNEY.

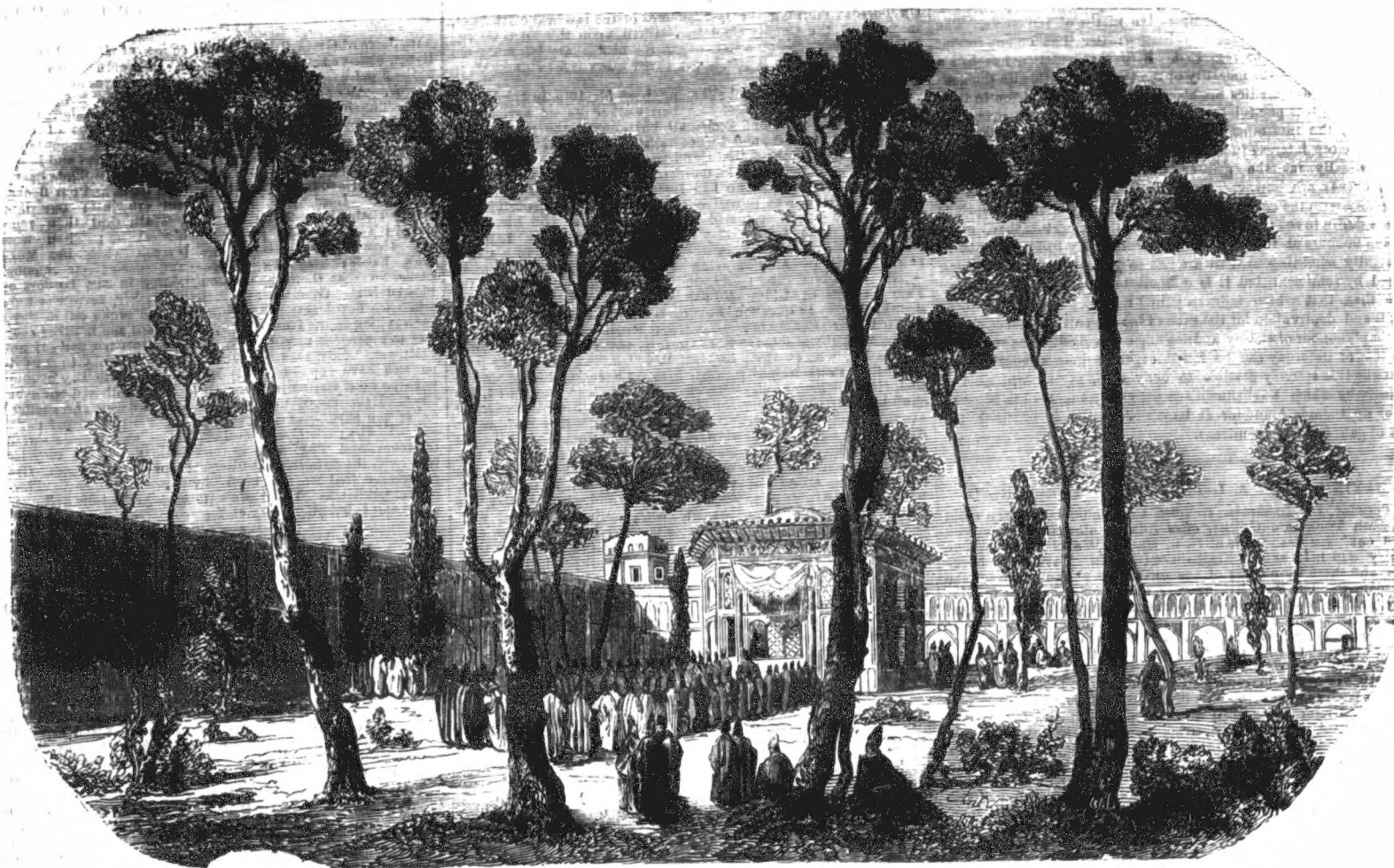
THE buildings of the New University of Sydney constitute probably the largest and most striking architectural edifice to be found in any British colony.

Erected according to the designs, and under the superintendence

of Mr. E. Blore, the building presents a front of more than 500 feet in length, in the centre of which, surmounting the principal gateway, is a tower, upwards of 100 feet high; abutting on the western end of the facade, is a hall—a drawing of which we present to our readers—in the later mediæval style of architecture, the dimensions of which are 140 feet in length, forty feet in breadth,

and seventy feet in height, from the pavement to the centre of the open roof. This latter is constructed of open timber work, the material employed being the indigenous iron bark and cedar. The details of construction are closely copied from some of the more celebrated examples of England; the curved trusses being supported by angles bearing shields, and other ornamental devices.

AN ANCIENT STORY.—The oldest story, probably, in the United States, is one which was told at the Ball of Virginia castle in Richmond. It was made up and sent to Virginia in 1770, and was written by a man who lived for sixty years before it was returned to him, where it has been for thirty years. It is a story of a man who has been a coterporaneous witness to the growth of the Republic, and two imperial governments. The Republic of America has been torn by internecine strife, the breaches partly healed, and still the old story remains unmoved in the midst of all. *Esto perpetua.*—*New York Post.*



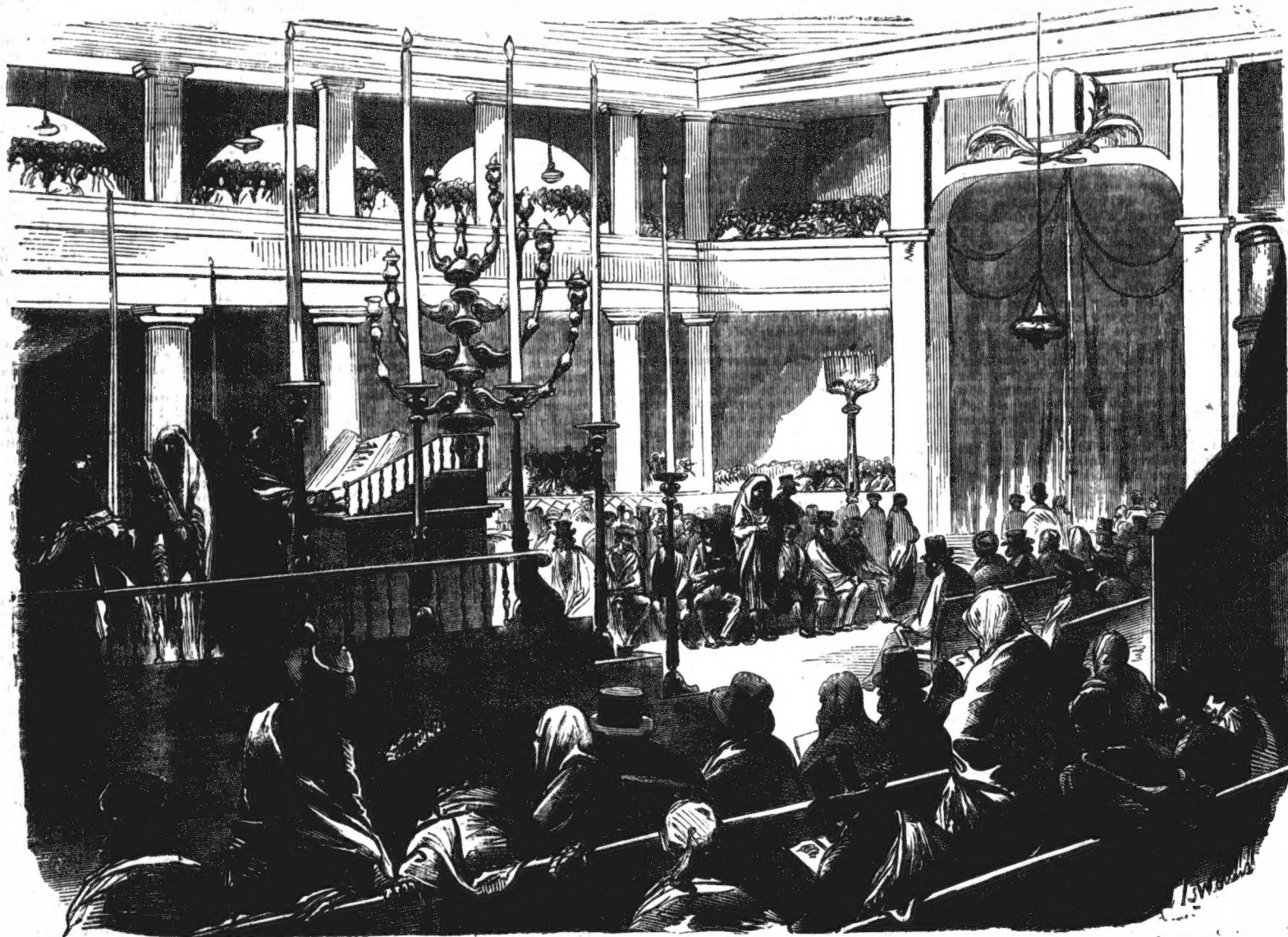
A RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL IN PERSIA.

A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY IN PERSIA.

In contrast with our illustrations of religious services at this season of the year we give an illustration of a Persian religious ceremony. The Persians are Mohammedans of the sect called Schiites, or Shias, or of those who look upon Ali, the son-in-law of the

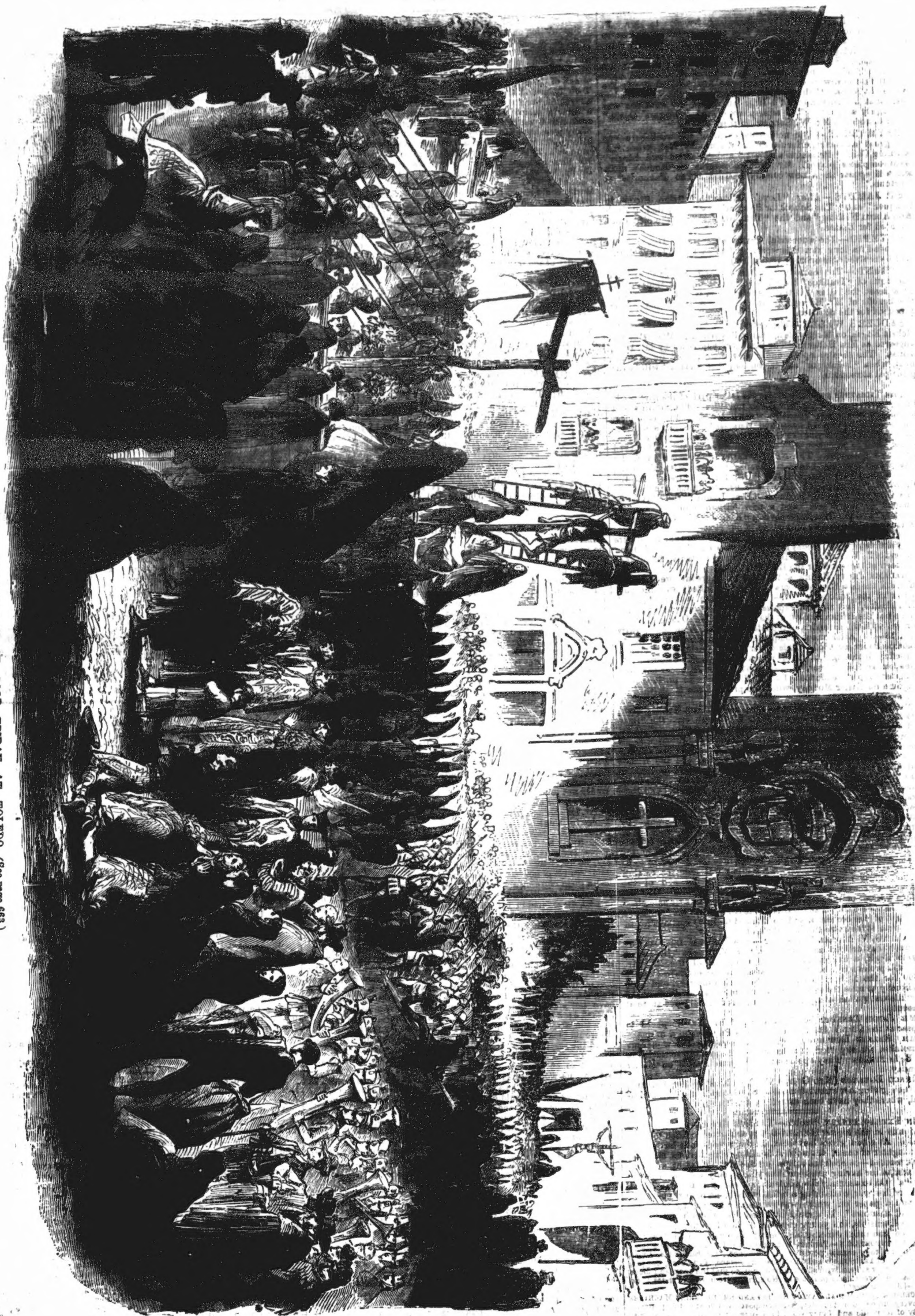
prophet, as his legitimate successor. They repudiate the first three caliphs, Abubekr, Omar, and Othman, and their successors, as usurpers of the right of their patron Ali, holding that of his sons Hassan and Hussein to the caliphate as indefeasible, and acknowledging their twelve immediate descendants as the twelve high priests, or imams, of their religion; the last of whom, Imam

Mehdee, they consider as still alive, though (gladly) concealed for a time, so that no other can exercise the office. This doctrine is quite opposed to that of the Turks, who belong to the sect of Sunnites, and between whom and the Persians the most rancorous and irreconcilable animosity exists as to religious doctrines.



THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—SPECIAL SERVICE IN A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE. (See page 663.)

ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF GOOD FRIDAY AT TOLEDO. (See page 663.)



Theatricals, Music, etc.

DRURY LANE—The complimentary benefit to Mr. F. Chatterton, on Saturday evening last, was a great success as to numbers present, but a severe disappointment to many, who, although having tickets, were unable to see or hear anything of the performance. Scarce a word could be heard through the first act of "Richard III." in consequence of the noise of what should have been the pitteers, who, on getting into the house, found nearly the whole of that part of the theatre converted into stalls. No wonder, then, that the indignation of a large number of the audience was thoroughly aroused. The after-piece of the "Beggars' Opera" again introduced Mr. W. Harrison to these boards.

HAYMARKET—The noticeable event of the week here was the great amateur performance on Wednesday last, when "A Morning Call," "Presented at Court," and "Married and Single" were the pieces played. Mr. Botham returns on Monday next, and will appear in a new comedy entitled "The Favourite of Fortune."

ST. JAMES'S—After "Love's Labyrinth," "She Stoops to Conquer" and "The School for Scandal" have alternated. "Much Ado About Nothing" and the "Bear Admiral" are the pieces announced for Easter.

OLYMPIA—The successful drama of "Henry Dunbar" has concluded its long run this week. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be revived this evening (Saturday).

STANDARD—The comedy of "The Fly and the Web" and the burlesque of "Ivanhoe" have here for a time finished their career; or, at least, the latter will this evening, when it will be played for the benefit of Mr. Edward Swanborough. A new farce will be produced for the occasion.

SADLER'S WELLS—The extra night, for the benefit of Mr. Robert Edgar, on Monday last, was well attended. Miss Marriott appeared as Mrs. Haller in "The Stranger," supported by Mr. D. H. Jones. The theatre opens under new management on Monday next, when "Belshazzar" and the burlesque of "Ixion" will be the principal attractions.

THE THEATRES generally closed the latter part of the past week, in order to prepare for their Easter novelties. The **SURREY** will produce a new piece, specially written for Miss Augusta Jones, entitled, "Theodora—Actress and Empress." **ASTLEY'S** will reopen with the Royal English Opera Company, when "Der Freischütz" will be produced, with extraordinary scenic effects, followed by a new burlesque. The **NEW REPERTORY** commences its Easter season this evening, under the management of Miss M. Oliver, with a new burlesque, entitled, "Uit, the Monstrel." At the **VICTORIA**, "The London Arab" will be the dramatic sensation. The **CITY OF LONDON** produces "East Lynne," the **PAVILION**, "Bound to the Wheel" and a new burlesque of "Herne the Hunter;" and the **STANDARD** revives "King John." Notices of the various novelties will be duly given in our next.

CRYSTAL PALACE—A grand sacred concert was announced here for yesterday (Good Friday), with Sims Reeves, Santley, Madame Bodersdorff, Weiss and T. Harper. A most attractive bill of fare has been put forward for the Easter holidays.

MADAME JENNY BAUER at the sale last Thursday week of the effects of the late English Opera Company (Limited), was the purchaser of the following lot:—"No. 528, the acting right of 'L'Africaine,' and right of representation of the same in any language but the Italian as used at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, with the reversion of the latter after the lapse of years from 18—." After much competition it was knocked down to Madame Bauer for £350. This clever and favourite artist intends to produce it throughout the provinces on a scale of perfection and splendour seldom, if ever, witnessed out of London, under her own immediate superintendence. Efforts will be made to produce it at Brighton on Easter Monday, where our prima donna is engaged to appear.—*Ere.*

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS—The concert last Monday night was honoured by the presence of their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who, we understand, selected the entire programme. The players in the quartette were MM. Joachim, Louis Rie, R. Blagrove, and Piatil. It was Herr Joachim's last appearance at the Monday Popular Concerts this season, and the friends and admirers of this incomparable violinist mustered in force to hear him for the last time in London for some months. The audience stormed applause after the "Trillo del Diavolo," and Herr Joachim had no alternative but to return and play again. Herr Joachim was associated in the sonata with Mr. Charles Halle, and, as a matter of course, the execution by both players was superb from beginning to end. The singer was Mr. Santley, who sang his three airs to the evident delight of the audience. The popular "Bellringer," one of the most beautiful of modern English songs, was too well sung to be allowed to escape an encore. Mr. Santley was enforced to sing again. Their royal highnesses remained to the end of the "Kreutzer" sonata, and seemed profoundly interested. The audience was one of the most brilliant and numerous ever assembled in St. James's Hall. The royal box was set apart in the balcony to the right of the orchestra, and so situated as to be commanded in view from at least two-thirds of the hall.

THE "G. V. BROOKS" LIFEBOAT—The National Lifeboat Institution has decided on placing the "G. V. Brooks" lifeboat at Lyme Regis, a dangerous point on the coast of Dorset. Mr. Brooks's professional brethren and admirers have collected nearly £300 for the lifeboat to be established in his memory, and hope eventually to raise the entire cost, amounting to about £600, of the new lifeboat station at Lyme Regis, in lieu of the old one there at present.

MR. JAMES BENNETT has been engaged by Mr. Shepherd to appear at the Surrey Theatre in Mr. Watts Phillips's new drama.

MR. NATHAN LEE has succeeded in engaging the wondrous Victrola, whose performance has created the greatest sensation in La Belle France. They appear at the Crystal Palace on Easter Monday.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Ouse), assisted by her husband, has been giving her entertainment at St. George's Hall, New Zealand, where they have been extremely well received.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY—The following anecdote is making the rounds in the higher circles of Berlin, and gives occasion to much gossip. At a ball given last week, on the seventeenth birthday of the daughter of one of the noblest families, a mysterious figure—a monk masked—entered the saloon precisely at midnight, and disappeared, after having presented the young lady with a basket of flowers. On examining the contents, an ebony coffin was found, inlaid with silver, containing a bridal wreath, an arrow piercing a lily, and a paper on which was written, "A greeting from the world of shadows." It should be added that, though the mother became insensible, the young countess did not lose her presence of mind, but continued dancing, and betrayed no emotion whatever.

VERY COMFORTABLE—Persons can now have teeth to replace those lost, so that they cannot perceive any difference. Mr. Edward A. Jones, the Dentist of 119, Strand, and 56, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park, has just exhibited a new system, with a soft elastic gum, so that the roots and loose teeth can be covered and protected. No springs are used and there is no pain.—*(Advertisement.)*

EXCLUSIVE PRIZE MEDAL FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINES for every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Wright and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars, London. Manufacturer, Ipswich.—*(Advertisement.)*

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

Speculation on future events was marked by several features of importance. Mephistopheles was made a great favourite for the City and Suburban, while Out and Oster was friendless at 10 to 1. Some "good" money was said to have been laid out upon Harry Brailford and Dalby for the Chester Cup, but Gong had a slight attack of the Student malady. Lord Lyon was very firm for the Two Thousand, the retirement of Student having left him without a rival, and so strong was the disposition to get on to-day that at a certain period even money only was offered, although at the close 5 to 4 was laid, 100 to 80 having been accepted several times. Many were the offers to lay against Janitor at the price mentioned below; but "the Frenchman" would have commanded substantial support at 12 to 1, had layers felt disposed to be accommodating. Mr. Sutton's horse is now fairly installed first favourite for the Derby, for which he was backed freely at 11 to 2, although at the close his friends stood out for half a point more. The decline of Rustle could not be satisfactorily accounted for, but that a screw was loose found practical proof in the frequent offers of 800 to 100, and at the finish, 1,600 to 200, "or any part of it." Of the outside division, Blue Riband, the Bribery colt, Strathmore, and Knight of the Crescent, were most largely patronised. After 1,000 to 25 had been laid against the Marquis of Hastings's horse, 1,000 to 30 was booked, and finally 80 to 1 to upwards of £300. The remainder of the transactions will be found in the subjoined list of quotations:—

CITY AND SUBURBAN (HANDICAP)—8 to 1 agst Mr. Dick's Mephistopheles (t and off); 10 to 1 agst Mr. W. Day's Out-and-Oster (off); 16 to 1 agst Mr. Chaplin's Breadalbane (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. O. H. Carew's Delight (t).

CHESTER CUP—100 to 8 agst Mr. Jackson's Harry Brailford (t); 15 to 1 agst Mr. W. Bennett's Dalby (t); 16 to 1 agst Mr. J. Scott's Baragah (t); 16 to 1 agst Lord Wilton's Sandal (off, t 20 to 1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Gong (t); 20 to 1 agst Marquis of Hastings's Redcap (off); 3,000 to 90 agst Mr. Kirby's Treasure Trove (t); 1,000 to 15 agst Captain King's Salpinctes (t).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS—5 to 4 agst Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon (t and off); 10 to 1 agst Baron Rothschild's Janitor (off); 10 to 1 agst Count Lagrange's Auguste (off); 1,000 to 50 agst Lord Exeter's Knight of the Crescent (t).

THE DERBY—11 to 2 agst Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon (t and off); 8 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort's Rosic (off); 20 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Auguste (t to 150); 30 to 1 agst Baron Rothschild's Janitor (t and off); 1,000 to 85 agst Mr. T. S. Dawson's Stabber (t); 30 to 1 agst Marquis of Hastings's Blue Riband (t); 1,000 to 30 agst Lord Alibury's colt by Stockwell—Bribery (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Murray's Student (t to 50); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's Strathmore (t); 5,000 to 100 agst Lord Exeter's Knight of the Crescent (t).

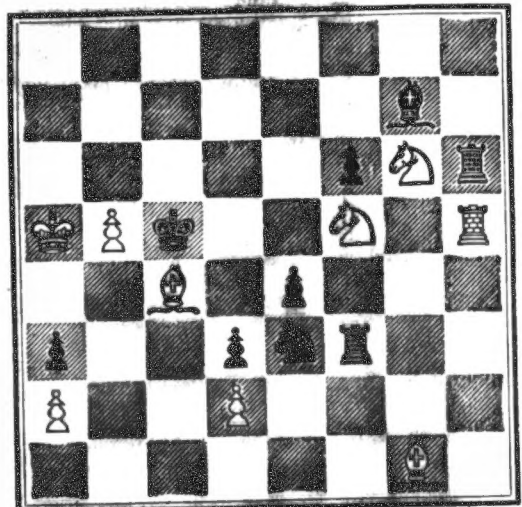
MR. BUCKLAND'S MONKEY.

I LATELY had a little monkey who was such a great thief that if he had been a human being he would have been transported over and over again for numerous acts of petty larceny. I, however, turned his thieving propensities to good account. Master Jack (after I had had him some time) showed evident symptoms of phthisis or consumption, and I prescribed cod liver oil. It was placed openly before him, on the dining-room table, but he refused it with symptoms of disgust and sundry tail-shakings. I then poured a little into a saucer, and placed it in such a position that Master Jack should find it for himself, while I pretended to be reading, and not to notice what was going on. The trap took; Jack, thinking he was stealing the oil, sucked up the prescribed dose, making a face, not implying nausea, but rather high glee at his own cleverness. This "deceit," however, was after a time discovered by the artful creature, and one day I found my friend with his long tail and arms tightly coiled round the table lamp, and stealing the cod liver oil as it dropped down from the wick. He managed to get one of his long spider-like fingers through the brass work of the lamp, and held it till a drop of oil fell on it; he then put it in his mouth and sucked off the oil like a child sucking sugar candy. How he could manage to gaze at the intense light, which one would have thought would have hurt his eyes when so near the lighted wick, I know not. I fancy, however, that the light bothered him somewhat, for he used to frown dreadfully while he was waiting for the oil to drop on his finger. I placed cod liver oil before him; no, he would not touch it; but nevertheless he had no objection to it when he stole it for himself from the lamp. He was certainly better and fatter for his medicine, which was so sweet because stolen, and I really think it saved his life. The engraving by Mr. Carpendale represents Jack taking his medicine. Jack, too, had a marvellous propensity for picking things to pieces, and smashing articles that came in his way; strange to say, he never tore a useless bit of paper, or broke a common or valueless bit of goods. One day he sneaked out of his cage, and had a good morning's work to himself, tearing off the leather and pulling out the lining of an old arm-chair. He was, after an hour or two, discovered in the act, and taken into custody to be duly chastised for his mischief. He cried "Murder" when he saw preparations made to punish him, but at the same time he held out his hand, firmly closed upon something in it. His pickers and stealers were unclasped, and in the palm of his hand was discovered a half-sovereign, which he had most certainly found and picked out of the chair, and which probably had been buried in the lining of the chair (an old second-hand one) for years. His proffered ransom got him off his punishment; but his investigations into the structure of watches, books, ink, and cruet-stands, writing-desks, MS. notes, &c., have not since produced equally valuable discoveries. Nothing pleased Jack so much as to make his escape, Jack Sheppard fashion, from the wire cage in which he was kept by the kitchen fire. He would pick and pick, with his long, skeleton-like fingers, till he found the staple loose. If anybody happened to look round at him while he was at work, he would drop instantly on the hay and pretend to be asleep. When he managed to get the door unfastened, he would not bolt out in a moment, but push it open as gently and gradually as a burglar. He would then sneak out, and the cunning rascal would carry his chain on his tail to prevent it rattling on the stones, and the servants detecting his pranks. His object was to get to my room, and on looking up I frequently found my friend nestled inside the fender. He came into the room so quietly that I did not know he had escaped from his cage till he called my attention by a friendly chatter, as much as to say, "I've got loose—so cleverly, you really must not scold me for it."—*Frank Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History*

STRANGE BOUQUET FOR AN ACTRESS—A case was heard before the Sunderland magistrates wherein Patrick Dacey was summoned for an assault upon Miss. Mazoni, the principal dancer at the Lyceum Theatre in that town. On Miss. Mazoni's behalf, during the performance of the ballet, a portion of a cabbage, with a heavy stalk attached, weighing altogether about a pound and a half, was thrown from the gallery on to the stage, a distance of fifty feet, and from a height of at least thirty feet. Just at this moment the position of the dancer was altered, and, dropping her head as she saw the missile approaching, Miss. Mazoni avoided the blow, but she was in such a state that she could scarcely finish the dance. A reward of £5 was offered by Mr. Bell, the manager, and a girl now came forward and gave evidence that she saw the defendant, who was sitting beside her in the gallery, throw the cabbage-stalk. The bench inflicted a penalty of 10s. and costs.

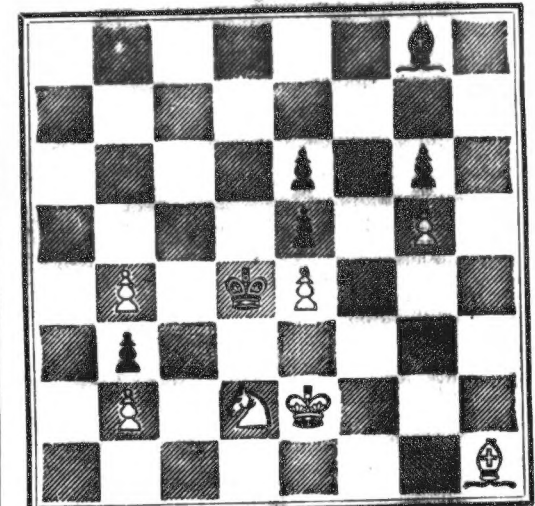
Chess.

PROBLEM No. 846.—By J. White, Esq.
Black.



White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 847.—By William McKean, Esq.
Black.



White to move, and mate in five moves.

Game between Jacol and H. F. Penny, Esq.

White.	Black.
1. P to K4	1. P to K4
2. K Kt to B3	2. Q Kt to B3
3. B to Q4	3. B to Q4
4. P to Q Kt4	4. B takes Q Kt P
5. P to Q B3	5. B to R4
6. Castles	6. P to Q8
7. P to Q4	7. P takes P
8. Q to Q Kt8	8. Q to K2
9. P takes P (a)	9. B to Q Kt3
10. B to Q Kt4	10. B to Q2 (b)
11. B to Q B3	11. Castles (c)
12. Q Kt to Q2	12. P to Q B4
13. K B to K	13. P to Q B3
14. P to R4	14. Kt to Q B4
15. Q B takes Q Kt	15. P takes B
16. Q R to Q Kt	16. P to Q Kt4 (d)
17. Q R P takes Q Kt P	17. B to Q Kt8
18. P takes Q B P	18. K Kt to B3
19. P takes K B P	19. Q to K B
20. B to K6	20. K to K1
21. R B K to Q B	21. P to Q4
22. K B takes Q B P (e)	22. Resigns

(a) The usual method of conducting the attack at this point is P to K5, &c.

(b) Threatening Kt to Q B4 next move.

(c) An ill-judged step, which subjects him to a terrible attack.

(d) Bad as this looks, he has clearly no better resource.

(e) An ingenious coup, terminating this game very neatly.

F. A.—Under no circumstances can the King move into Check; it is, therefore, quite evident that he could not take the Pawn in the position to which you allude.

A YOUNGSTER—The rule is touch and play, provided the touch was not accidental or made to adjust the pieces; in which latter case, the person touching the pieces must say "I adjust."

W. ROBSON—Boyle is now no authority whatever on Chess. The pieces must be replaced and the game recommenced.

J. H. HESLEY—No question can arise as to the taking of Pawn en passant in the position submitted by you: the Pawn advanced two squares gives check, and Black must take en passant to release the King.

DR. BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING INVALID AND INFANT'S FOOD, the Rovalena Arabia, yields three the nutriment of the best meat and cereals, without medicine or inconvenience. Dyspepsia (indigestion), Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Heartburn, Nervous, Bilious, Liver and Stomach complaints, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. 50,000 cures annually. Dr. Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In time at 1s. 1d.; 1lb. 2s. 6d.; 12 lb. 24s. At all grocers.—*(Advertisement.)*
TWO BELLING FRANK GOLD FANCIL-CASES, 7 1/2 inches long, with a reserve of leads, real stone seals, rings to attach them to chain, and free by return of post for 26 stamps. **PAKKEE**, 1, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W. N.B.—The whole stock of watches and jewellery at a great discount; 3s. taken off every 20s., and 1s. 6d. off every 10s. purchase. Watch, clock, and jewellery price list one stamp. Te. proprietor removing to Oxford-street.—*(Advertisement.)*

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.
GUILDHALL.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Robert Poole, aged about 22 described as a clerk, was charged before Alderman Mechi and Sir Robert Gordon on suspicion of setting fire to the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper office, situate in Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, the property of Mr. M. J. Levy and others, his masters. Mr. George Lewis, jun., of Ely-place, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Stammers, barrister, for the prisoner. Mr. Lewis said there could be no doubt the prisoner had wilfully set fire to the premises. Every precaution was taken by the proprietors against the possibility of fire, and they had never had a fire until the prisoner came into their employment. Since that time there had been three, all of which the prisoner had discovered. Mr. Frederick Field Whitehead said: I am manager of the *Daily Telegraph*, of which Mr. Joseph Ellis is the registered printer. The prisoner has been timekeeper at the office for about five months. He keeps the time-book, which I produce. It is his duty to take messages into all the paper departments when necessary. After the fire had been put out I went into the paper warehouse and observed where the fire had taken place, at the furthest corner at the right hand side of the room. I also observed that fire had been in the middle of the room and on the right hand side. I found in those places paper burnt. The fire was got under control in about twenty minutes. On Monday, the 12th of March, the prisoner gave me a written report of a fire that took place on the 10th of March last. It stated that a fire had taken place in a cellar that was not in use, and that the prisoner had put it out. I visited the cellar, and found that the fire had raged in three distinct places. In my judgment they could not have originated from one fire. The prisoner had the key of the cellar, but a laborer who had been at work there might have had access to it. Cross-examined by Mr. Stammers, the witness said: I have been about three months manager of the *Daily Telegraph*. There are about 200 people employed on the establishment. There has been no dissatisfaction manifested among them. The proprietors have had some anonymous letters sent to them, but I have not seen them. They were at once put into the fire because they were anonymous. I heard that one contained a threat. Edward Brant said: I live at 14, Water-street, Blackfriars. I am engaged in the paper warehouse, and have been there three years. I left the warehouse at four o'clock, when a lad named Hamilton remained after me. All was quiet then. When I went away I passed the timekeeper's lodge, but did not see anybody in it. It was the prisoner's duty to come to the paper warehouse if he had a message to bring to me. Henry Hamilton said: I live at No. 5, Brooklyn-terrace, New Peckham. I have been employed in the warehouse eighteen months. I saw Brant leave about four o'clock on Saturday. Before I left the prisoner came up to me in the warehouse and said, "Are they all gone? Is Mr. Brant gone?" and I said "Yes." I went down stairs with the prisoner, and then it was a quarter past four; all was quiet then. James Kemp said: I am gas engineer to the *Daily Telegraph*, and have been there for upwards of three years. On Saturday last I had been working with Latham, and about twenty minutes after four I went into the machine-room to put my tools away. I heard some one as if overhead, in the paper warehouse, and immediately afterwards heard them running down stairs as hard as they could run. The stairs were on the left hand side of the machine-room going in, and lead to the paper warehouse. I saw the person who came down was the prisoner. I asked what business he had there, and he replied, "What the— is that to do with you?" He then ran out of the machine-room towards his lodge. Latham shortly afterwards called my attention to a glass in the floor of the paper warehouse, and I saw the fire through it. The prisoner had passed me about a minute or two before. Almost instantly I ran out into Peterborough-court, and gave the alarm of fire. William Latham, a gasfitter, and other witnesses gave confirmatory evidence. Alderman Mechi remanded the prisoner till Tuesday week.

BOW STREET.

SELLING INDECENT PRINTS.—A few days back a warrant was obtained at the instance of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for the apprehension of a person known as Adolphe Henri Delfanque for selling and publishing indecent and obscene books, prints, cards, stereoscopic slides, &c. The warrant was placed in the hands of Sergeant Thomas, of the detective force, an officer who has on many former occasions been engaged in cases in which the society prosecuted. On Monday the person described as Delfanque was brought up on the warrant and placed at the bar before Mr. Vaughan. The prisoner, on being placed at the bar, said his name is Adolphe Henry Judge. Sergeant Thomas said he believed that was the real name of the prisoner, whom he had known both as Judge and as Delfanque for some years. Mr. Sloigh, the barrister, conducted the case for the prosecution. He said that by the vigilant action of the police, especially with the additional powers conferred by Lord Campbell's Act, the sale of obscene and filthy publications openly in shops had been almost entirely suppressed. But the vendors of such productions had hit upon a new mode of disposing of them. Circulars were sent round to private gentlemen throughout the country, but especially to officers in the various barracks, naval depots, and dockyards, containing catalogues of obscene productions, and offering on receipt of post-office orders, accompanied with the numbers in the catalogues of the works which they might desire to possess, to forward those articles by post. Some gentlemen who had been annoyed by these communications took the advice of the chaplain of the forces at the military station where they were on duty, and by his recommendation placed themselves in communication first with the police and then with the society. Sergeant Thomas was instructed to investigate the matter. The address given by the advertiser—the pretended Delfanque—was at the post-office, Kentish-town. To that address a letter was sent asking Mr. Delfanque to meet "Captain Brown" (a fictitious personage, of course) at an address in King-street, St. James's, on an appointed day and hour. The prisoner kept the appointment. Sergeant Thomas was on the watch, and immediately recognised Delfanque. One of the gentlemen who had been annoyed was also there. He saw the prisoner and purchased from him some books, photographs and stereoscopic slides, transparent playing-cards, &c. The prisoner was committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

THE MARQUEE AND THE BAGGERS.—Bridget Moran, 14, one of a family of most notorious beggars, was charged before Mr. Knox, by the Marquis of Towarsham with begging. The marquis said that about half-past eleven the previous night the prisoner begged of him in the Haymarket. He spoke to her, and told her the history of a girl who had been charged with a similar offence at Bow-street, and been rescued from a life of misery, in the hope that it would have the effect of inducing her to leave off the life she was leading. He also told her that if she would go into a workhouse for a short time and conduct herself properly, he would try and get her a situation as a servant. At first she seemed willing to adopt his suggestion, but afterwards declined, stating that her sister would not allow her to go into the workhouse. He then gave her into custody, not with the view of punishing her, but in the hope that she might be spoken to and rescued from her present mode of life. The prisoner said her father was in prison and her mother was dead. Mead, 126 C, proved taking the girl into custody, and that she was with some other girls at the time. They were in the habit of begging, but pretending to sell matches. William Gordon,

33 C, said the prisoner and her sisters, who were in court, were the daughters of a man named Moran, who was undergoing penal servitude; their brother was also undergoing penal servitude; and the whole of the sisters were beggars, and had been so for eight years. Mr. Knox, with the view of sending the girl to some institution, remanded her.

FEROCEOUS ASSAULT.—Ann Lee, aged 18, No. 21, East-street, Manchester-square, was charged with cutting and wounding Edward Glavin, No. 3, Church-passage, Soho, with a knife. John Taylor, Portland-street, said at ten o'clock on Saturday night he was at the Royal Theatre, when the prisoner, whom he knew, asked him to lend her a knife. He did so, and on seeing her afterwards standing in a doorway he asked for the knife again, and the prisoner said she would give it to him presently. George Knight said Glavin had been playing the part of a soldier at the theatre. The prisoner was waiting outside. As soon as the performances were over and Glavin came out the prisoner struck him on the breast. He saw Glavin pull a knife from the wound, which bled. Glavin then went to Mr. Pepper's, a chemist, in Osmont-street, and afterwards went home. He was now in Charing-cross Hospital. John Vaughan, No. 3, Church-passage, said Glavin came in on the Saturday night, and said, "I am stabbed; I am done for." Glavin added that Ann Lee had done it. Police-sergeant Stephens, 11 C, said he was told by the surgeon at Charing-cross Hospital that Glavin was dangerously stabbed. In consequence of what Glavin told him he took the prisoner into custody. The prisoner said she had only to say that Glavin struck her. Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoner.

CAUGHT BY A RUNAWAY.—Henry Alfred Parker, formerly clerk in the employ of Mr. John Black, salesman, Covent-garden-market, was brought before Mr. Tyrwhitt, by Superintendent Nicholson, of the constabulary of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, charged with forging and uttering orders for the payment of the sums of £350 and £251 11s., with intent to defraud. Mr. Roy, of Lothbury, solicitor to the London and Westminster Bank, prosecuted, and in opening the case stated that the prisoner had been in the employ of Mr. Black, salesman, Covent-garden-market, and filled a confidential situation. The prisoner had a holiday last year, and during his absence Mr. Black looked over his banker's book, and found two checks not in his hand writing. Suspicion fell on the prisoner, and as he did not return to his situation the matter was put into the hands of a detective, who, being furnished with a photograph of the prisoner, succeeded in ascertaining that he had taken a passage on board the Royal Edward, bound for Melbourne. The persons at the shipping-office were enabled, from the photograph, to identify one of the passengers, who proved to be the prisoner. A warrant was obtained at this court, and by the courtesy of the Home-office and the authorities of Scotland-yard it was forwarded to Melbourne by post. The mail packet arrived before the Royal Edward, and when that ship did arrive, two months afterwards, the superintendent of the Melbourne police arrested the prisoner on board and afterwards brought him in custody to this country. The prisoner had admitted his guilt to the officer, and had expressed his penitence. Some of the notes received from the London and Westminster Bank in payment of the forged cheques were found in his possession. The witnesses having given their evidence, and the prisoner having made no answer to the charge, Mr. Tyrwhitt fully committed him for trial.

MAYLEBONE.

VITRIOL THROWING.—Bridget Crotty, aged 24, who gave her address Brook-street, Holborn, was charged before Mr. Mansfield with throwing a quantity of oil of vitriol over Daniel Hegerty, a labourer. The prosecutor's face was very much burnt, and his cap was all in holes. The front of his pilot coat and the sleeves more particularly were rendered useless for any further wear, through being so badly burnt. He said he resided at No. 18, George-street, Lisson-grove, and was returning home from his work, and whilst passing through Blandford-square the prisoner came up to him. She produced a white mug from under her shawl, and threw the contents of it over him. He, fortunately for himself, held his arms up before his eyes, and thus prevented the liquid going into them. He was in most acute pain as from burning, and he called for help. William Masters, 225 D, said he took the prisoner into custody. She was burnt about her arms and face. She was so close to the man when she threw the vitriol that a portion of it splashed back from him on to her. (Her face and arms were covered with small blister-marks as though she was suffering severely from small-pox.) He (the witness) conveyed her to the station-house, where prosecutor was also taken, and a doctor sent for. She said she did throw it over him, and he deserved a great deal more on account of the way he had treated her. Inspector Burrows stated the prisoner was brought into the station-house, charged with throwing something over the prosecutor, which had burnt his clothes, face, and arms. Her arms and face were also burnt. After the charge was entered it was read over to her, and in reply she said she knew she had done it; that she threw vitriol from a jug into his face, and wished it had burnt his eyes out, as she meant it to do. After she had done it she said she threw the jug into the gutter. She called the prisoner a villain, and said he had ruined her, and caused her to go into an hospital. She wished it had gone into his eyes. In reply to the magistrate, prisoner said she had had a child by him after he had seduced her; that she had to go into the hospital through him, and now he had deserted her for another woman. Mr. Mansfield committed her for trial to the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

WORKSHIP STREET.

A BAD CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Eliza Giles, about 45 years of age, was charged with attempting to destroy herself in the Regent's canal. It would seem that the prisoner's purpose had been very determined, and nearly fatal, she having been for twelve days in such a prostrate condition as to render it unsafe to bring her earlier before the court. Mr. Cooke inquired if she was a pauper, as he perceived she was wearing the workhouse dress; upon which, an elderly and attenuated man came forward and claimed her as his wife. The clothes she was wearing had been simply an accommodation by the parish authorities. Mr. Cooke: Do you know what has induced this attempt on her life? Husband: Poverty and trouble, sir; nothing less. I am a weaver, sir, out of work—out for the last six weeks, sir; and this is the result. I have been unable to take her home her usual bit of money every week, and as it appears to me, she has been wandering in her mind lately. Mr. Cooke: Has she any family? Husband: Family! Why, sir, she has been the mother of nine children—five are still living. Mr. Cooke: And cannot they assist? Husband: They do, sir, or I should be obliged to go to the workhouse myself. They make laundries; but, Lord bless you, sir, you see we owe a deal of rent, and can't pay it. Mr. Cooke (to the prisoner): What is the amount of rent you owe? Prisoner: Six weeks' rent, sir. Husband: Yes, sir, that's it. Six weeks at 2s. 9d. Prisoner: I don't know what drove me to do this thing. I don't know what to do (crying). I will never repeat the attempt. Mr. Cooke: Very well, you are discharged. And (to the husband): I will see if I can be of any assistance to you. The family then left the court expressing thanks.

TRAMES.

A BRUTE.—On Monday, Thomas Joseph Underwood, aged 41, a costermonger, of No. 2, Angel-gardens, Shadwell, was brought up on remand before Mr. Paget, charged with violently assaulting his wife, Eleanor Underwood, and with burning a parrot and a dog.

Mr. W. Love, superintendent of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, conducted the prosecution; Mr. H. Allen, the prosecuting officer of the Associated Institution for Enforcing and Improving the Laws for the Protection of Women, watched the case for that society, which, he said, was ready to prosecute if the prisoner was committed for trial. Mr. Love recalled the witnesses, the wife excepted, who did not appear, and they repeated the evidence given on the first occasion, that the prisoner was intoxicated at dinner time, and after beating his wife and dragging her about the room until she was insensible, he threw a valuable parrot, for which he had been offered ten guineas a few days before, on the fire, and then threw the dog on the fire after it. Mr. Love produced the dog for the first time. It was burnt. A dead parrot, half consumed by fire, was also produced. After hearing further evidence, and commenting in strong terms upon the brutality of the prisoner, Mr. Paget sentenced him for the deliberate act of cruelty to the dog to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for burning the parrot two months' imprisonment and hard labour, and for the savage assault on his wife three months' imprisonment and hard labour. The sentences to be consecutive, and there would be a total imprisonment of seven months with hard labour; in addition to which the prisoner would have to find sureties—his own personal recognizance in £50 and two sureties in £25 each—to keep the peace towards his wife and all her Majesty's subjects for three months longer when his seven months' imprisonment had expired.

SOUTHWARK.

DARING STREET ROBBERY BY A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN AND OBT CONVICTED THIEF.—John Roach, alias Davis, 32, a ticket-of-leave man, and who has been convicted no less than fourteen times, was brought up for final examination, charged with stealing a purse containing 23s. from the person of Caroline Wilson, in King-street, Borough. The prosecutor and her husband resided in the Park road, Peckham, and between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of the 15th instant they were in King-street, Borough, when the lady was attracted to something in a shop window. While looking in, the prisoner came behind her and stooped a little over her, and as he was walking away she felt her dress move, and on putting her hand in her pocket she missed her purse, containing 23s. She called to her husband and told him of her loss, when he followed the prisoner and accused him of robbing his wife. The prisoner turned round, and, throwing the purse at him, said, "There's your purse—let me go." Witnesses picked up the purse and pursued him some distance, and eventually captured him near Town Hall-buildings, where he held him until a constable came up, when he gave him into custody. He was very violent and attacked witness and the constable, 67 M, but was eventually secured. The constable said that since the last examination he had ascertained that the prisoner was an old offender; and a witness was in court to prove the former convictions against him. Mr. George Agar, the principal warder at Holloway Prison, said he had known the prisoner as a thief from his childhood. On the 6th of August, 1855, he was sentenced to 21 days at the Mansion House. On the 21st March, 1856, 21 days; 19th June, six weeks; 7th August, three months; 13th November, three months; 14th March, 1857, three months; at the same court, as a rogue and vagabond; 26th June, 1857, six months, Criminal Justice Act. On the 15th March, 1858, at Guildhall, one month; 31st July, three months; and 10th March, 1859, three months, at the Mansion House. On the 15th of August he was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to three months; 3rd January, 1860, three months; 18th July, three months. On the 22nd of October in the same year he was again tried at the Central Criminal Court for stealing a watch in the street, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. After three years he was liberated with a ticket of leave. On the 23rd of May, 1864, he was again in custody at the Mansion House, and sentenced to three months as a rogue and vagabond. The magistrate committed him for trial.

LAMBETH.

CONSEQUENCES OF GOING TO SEE THE BOAT-RACE.—Mr. John Hanson, 22, of No. 10, Alexander-square, Brompton, gentleman, and Mr. Charles Arnold, 24, of No. 8, Oaslow-square, gentleman, were charged before Mr. Elliott with being drunk and causing a disturbance at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday last. Sergeant Baldwin, 29 P, said that on Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, he was on duty at the Crystal Palace, and hearing a noise in the centre transept, he proceeded to the spot, and found that Hanson had broken a plate on which some buns had been placed, and refused to pay the damage. He was also intoxicated, and made use of improper and disgusting language. Witnesses in consequence laid hold of him with the intention of removing him from the building, when Arnold interfered, said his friend should not be removed, and made use of such shocking language that it was found necessary ultimately to remove both from the building, and lock them up. The damage done in the palace had since been paid for, and the only charge, therefore, against the prisoners was that of being drunk and disorderly in the palace. Police-constable Aaron Warren, 259 F, corroborated the testimony of Sergeant Baldwin. The prisoners, in reply to the charge, said the only way they could account for their conduct was by stating the fact that they had gone to see the boat race on Saturday morning, and being a good deal interested in the result they indulged in champagne to a greater extent than they had been accustomed to. They subsequently went to the Crystal Palace, where, unfortunately, they kept up the excitement, and got into difficulties with the police, an act which they were sorry for. Mr. Elliott having learned that the prisoners had been locked up for four hours, at once discharged them.

HAMMERSMITH.

UPSETTING AN ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.—VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Henry Erie, a carpenter, was charged with being concerned with others in committing a series of assaults upon members of an itinerant "nigger" company. John OConnell, who had his right hand in a sling, stated that on Saturday evening he and the members of his company were playing outside a public-house in the Warwick-road, Kensington, when the prisoner came up and the leader with a music-stand, when the prisoner came up and first pulled his nose off, and then tried to pull his wig off. On quietly remonstrating with him not to interfere with him, as he had his living to get, the prisoner struck him a deliberate blow on the eye. He was then attacked by the prisoner and two other persons, and on holding up his hand to protect himself it was severely cut. The prisoner: You pulled off your hat, nose, and chin, and challenged me to fight. Witness: I did not. Prisoner: You struck my brother, and then you and me got fighting, and you hit me with a banjo. Witness: I had no banjo. I was standing with a music stand before me. Daniel Willingdale, who had a cut on the forehead, produced his banjo, which had been broken. He said he was knocked down, when the prisoner kicked him on the forehead; another man broke his instrument. The prisoner said this witness hit him with the banjo. Another of the company, named Taylor, said he went up to act as a mediator, when the prisoner knocked him down. The defence was that the prisoner and his companions were laughing at them, when "Punch" pulled off his nose, and struck his (the prisoner's) brother. The prisoner and "Punch" then fought together. A boy named George Hunt, employed at the Pembroke Arms, was called to confirm the defence, when he stated that the prisoner and three other men first commenced "larking" with the music-stand. Mr. Dayman said the case was very clearly made out against the prisoner, even by his own witnesses. He was fined 20s. and 20s. costs, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

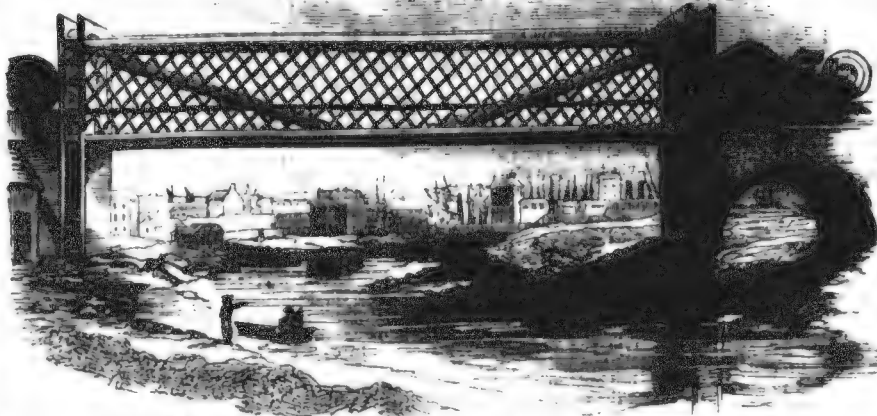
THE EXCURSIONIST'S GUIDE— UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

Visitors to London on Easter Monday next, or holiday folk who stay in town, will be asking themselves, perhaps, where to go to spend an hour or two. We can recommend them to the United Service Museum in Whitehall-yard. This museum contains an armoury, Chinese cabinet and model gallery, antiquities, and an ethnological collection; a lecture-theatre and library. Among the curiosities are a stirrup cross-bow (temp Henry VIII); a group of ancient swords; Cromwell's basket-handled cut-and-thrust sword used by him at the siege of Drogheda, 1649; General Wolfe's sword, Quebec, 1759; an Australian boomerang; the stone upon which Captain Cook fell dead at Owhyee; war implements from all parts of the world; a piece of the deck of the Victory, from the spot on which Nelson fell; Napoleon Bonaparte's fuff, razor and shaving-brush, and fragment of his coffin; articles found on the field of Waterloo; relics of the Royal George, sunk 1760, and the Mary Rose, 1545; chronological series of fire-arms (James II to William IV); skeleton of the horse Marengo, rode by Napoleon at Waterloo; Chinese trophies and chain-shot; Polar bear and wolf shot by Sir George Back; wooden Chinese cage for human prisoner; first uniform worn in the British navy; bat of Lord Nelson; Chinese magic mirror; models of ships of all nations; fortification models; great model of Linz and its camp; and pictures of battles. Also, Captain Siborne's Model of the Battle of Waterloo; scale, 9 feet to a mile, area 440 square feet; showing the entire field, and the British, French, and Prussian armies, by 190,000 metal figures, with the villages, houses, farmyards, and clumps of trees; cost Captain Siborne £4,000; purchased for the Institution by subscription.

The United Service Institution, established 1830, is supported by entrance fees, £1; annual subscription 10s. The public are admitted daily, free, by members' orders; for the three days at Easter and Christmas, and on the anniversaries of the battle of Waterloo (June 18) and Trafalgar (Oct 21) the Museum is open.

We give, on page 669, a view of the interior of this museum. In our next, we shall take the opportunity of giving another view detailing many of the objects enumerated above.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH—On Monday, an inquiry was held before



THE ROYAL CANAL BRIDGE, NEAR DUBLIN.

VIEWS NEAR DUBLIN.

A FORKSIGHT since we gave three views, taken on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. We now present three other views on the same line, near Dublin. The first is the Royal Canal Bridge; the next is taken from Baldoyle Strand, with Dublin Bay in the distance; the third is the Bridge at North Strand.

In connexion with the Fenian movement, and also with Good Friday, just passed, we may mention that on the site of this line was fought the battle of Olanesti, on Good Friday, 1014, which expelled the Danes; and the spot is still pointed out where Brian the Brave, the aged monarch, retired to offer up thanksgivings for his victory.

DISCOVERY OF MORE ARMS IN DUBLIN.

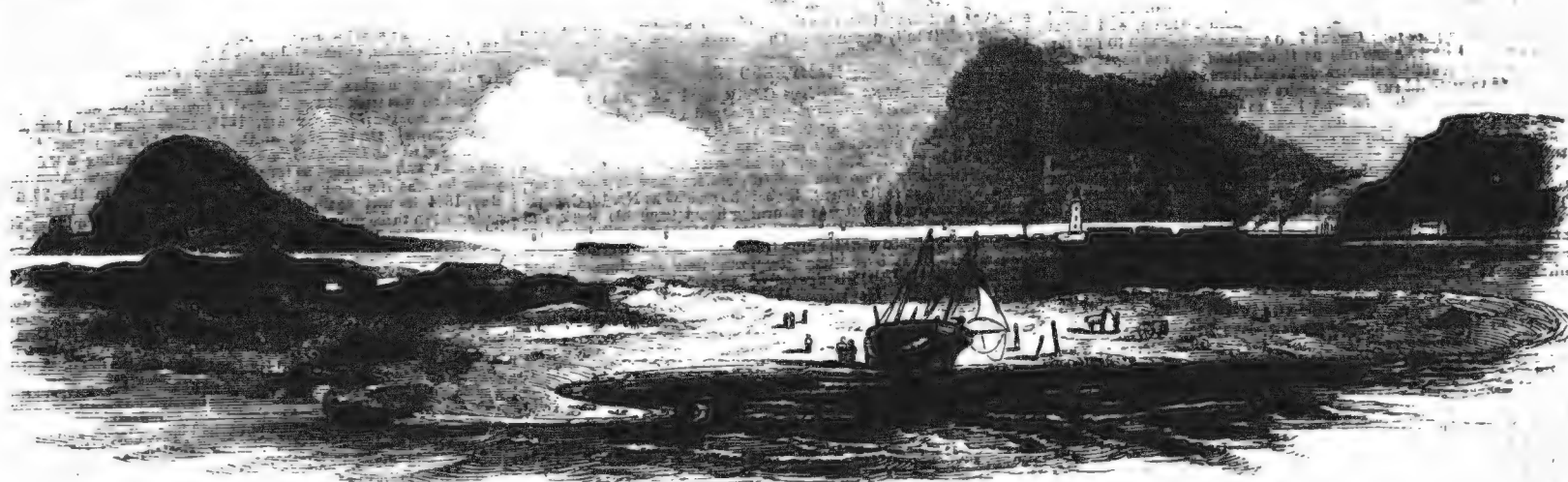
On Monday morning the police discovered, buried under the earthen floor of a room in a house in the centre of building in Upper Rathmoles, two wooden cases containing nine rifles having bayonets attached. One of the rifles is an American breech-

THE FENIAN STEPHENS IN PARIS.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes a communication dated Paris, March 20, purporting to proceed from "Colonel Kelly," a companion in escape with Stephens, in which we read:—"When I parted from you on Tuesday night you hadn't much idea of the heavy task before me. Yet now that all is over it appears only like a dream. Although you thought Mr. Stephens had left the country, he was in Dublin until that night, and spite of all the vigilance of British spies, he left his lodgings on an outside car, got on board a vessel in the Liffey, and sailed for an English port. It was amusing to me to see him pass several policemen on the quays, and walk deliberately on board! We were three days in the Channel, owing to bad winds. We ultimately reached a port in Scotland—slept all night in Kilmarnock—rode in the mail train next day from there to London—slept in London—and (in the morning, in the heart of the enemy's city) after sleeping all night in an hotel across the street from Buckingham Palace (in the Palace Hotel), started by the morning train from the Victoria Station for Dover. We got on board the French mail steamer there about eleven o'clock on Sunday, and started for Calais, which we reached in safety."

THREATENED FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

THE Governor-General of Canada has issued a general order calling out the volunteers, who are to be placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Mitchell. The governor requests, as a measure of precaution, to call into active service so large a number of volunteers, and says that this step does not result from the existence of a condition of war with a foreign State, but is rendered necessary in the performance of the duty devolving upon the Government of providing for the protection of the lives and property of the Canadians against the threatened piratical attacks of lawless men who use the territory of a neighbouring Power openly to organize enterprises against the sovereign rights of the Queen and the security of her subjects. The governor, confidently relying on the loyal spirit of the Canadians to meet this extraordinary state of things, feels assured that, if necessary, the entire population would come forward to resist invasion, and he is convinced that should the threatened attack take place the volunteers will be as successful in repelling such criminal and wanton out-



DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY, FROM BALDOYLE STRAND.

Mr. Carter, the coroner, at the Duke of Clarence Tavern, Penton-place, Newington, respecting the death of Mr. Charles William Pay, aged forty-one years, of the firm of Pay and Son, wine merchants, of Fenchurch-street, City. From the evidence brought forward it seemed that between twelve and one o'clock on the previous Thursday morning the deceased was lying on the steps of Hawkstone-hall, Waterloo-road, insensible. Police-constable 121, on arriving imagined from appearances that deceased was under the influence of drink, and with assistance placed him on a stretcher and conveyed him to the Tower-street station, where he was charged with being drunk and incapable and locked up. During the night the sergeant on duty visited him several times in the cell and tried to rouse him and obtain his name, but he made no answer. About five o'clock in the morning the sergeant on duty, on going to the cell, found him still insensible, and sent for Dr. Blades, who, after an examination, ordered his removal to St. Thomas's Hospital. On his clothes being searched, upwards of £54 in notes and gold was found, and a pocket book and papers, which led to his identification. A railway ticket from Mortlake to Waterloo was also found upon him. On being received into the hospital he was attended by Dr. Lees, the assistant medical officer, but he gradually sank and expired. A post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from extravasation of blood on the brain consequent upon a fracture of the skull about 7in. long. It appeared that the deceased was perfectly sober at four o'clock in the afternoon. He had not been very well for some time, and had swooned several times. The coroner observed that at present there was no evidence whatever to show how such an excessive injury was caused, or how it was done, or came to be in the condition in which he was found. It would be advisable to have an adjournment in order to ascertain if violence had been used towards him or not, for although money was found upon him yet a robbery might have been attempted, and those engaged in it frustrated in their plans. The jury entirely concurred in the views of the coroner, and the inquiry was adjourned.

lender; the others bear the Tower mark. Twelve workmen employed on the building were arrested and brought up at the police court in the course of the day. Several of the men said they knew nothing about the concealment of the arms, and three of them came to work there that day for the first time. One of the persons arrested is James Brophy, who was condemned in the building of the house; he is a brother of Hugh Brophy who was convicted at the special commission. The prisoners were remanded for a week.

TURNING THE TABLES—In an Auckland (New Zealand) paper, a girl advertises for a situation to take charge of a laundry or dairy. She can cook, and understands housekeeping, and adds, "None but a respectable mistress who wishes to leave her servant in uninterrupted discharge of her duties, need apply." What a competition there must be among the mistresses for the model servant.

rages against humanity and civilization as were their ancestors when called upon to roll back the tide of legitimate war, or repulse the attacks of lawless invaders.

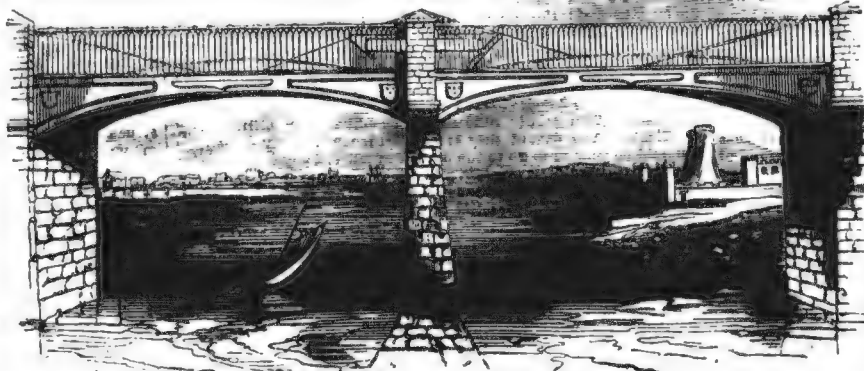
The Canadian Catholic Bishop Lynch has issued a circular denouncing Fenianism, and calling upon the people to repel the invasion.

The Canadians are erecting earthworks along the frontier. General Lindsay commands the troops of the Lower Provinces; General Nepeur those of the Upper Provinces.

At Kingston the St. Patrick's Society have unanimously resolved to assist the Government in repelling the invader.

A WHOLESALE BURGALAR—At the Brentwood Petty Sessions, before the Rev. Dr. English, Alfred Greenhill, a respectably-dressed young man was charged with breaking into four houses and stealing

from a variety of articles, which were displayed on the table in court, consisting of guns, shoes, clothing, silver spoons, &c. The first charge was his breaking into the house of Messrs. Pigotts (his former masters), on the night of the 26th of February last. From thence he stole a double-barrelled gun, shoes, clothing, &c. He then took his plunder to a house on Galleywood-common, where he stopped about a month. Suspicion having been excited that he was a deserter, Police-constables Cracknell and Harrington went to the house and apprehended him in bed. They found a double-barrelled gun and other articles the property of Mr. Pigott. The gun he had altered and had taken it to a gunmaker in Chelmsford, to whom he ultimately sold it. It was then found out by other property in his possession that on the 20th February he had broken into the farmhouse of Mr. John Combers, Shenfield, and had stolen a double-barrelled gun and some silver spoons, and other articles. These were all sworn to by Mr. Combers. He also broke into a house at High Woods, near Writtle, and stole a lot of things. Then into the house of Mr. Dodd, Hemford-common. He was committed on two of the charges for trial at the next assizes.



NORTH STRAND BRIDGE.



INTERIOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM. (See page 668.)

Literature.

LAUNDERS' REVENGE.

A TRADITION OF POVERTY HOLLOW.

ALL places which have attained to eminence in history have their chronicles of early troubles and internal dissension, bordering on civil war. It is argued that had they not passed through the ordeal by blood and fire, they would never have become great. If abundance of this sort of trouble constitutes greatness, then was the little town of Poverty Hollow—an episode in whose annals I am about to commemorate—a very important place indeed. The hollow was appropriately a spacious dell, which had evidently once contained the waters of a pond, or miniature lake, supplied by a small stream that trickled into it from the mountains. Volcanic convulsions had occasioned an upheaval in the land, so that the pond had become dry, although the stream trickled merrily through the valley.

A regular continuous supply of water is a thing so desirable in the mining districts that all contemporaries will appreciate my meaning when I say that Poverty Hollow, one year after the discovery of gold within its purlieus, ranked first among all the towns of its district. Instead of piling up the earth in hillocks about their claims, and waiting until the winter rains should enable them to unearth their golden treasures, like the inhabitants of less favoured localities, they were enabled to work their "dirt" as it lay, and thus the year throughout was one of constant profit and rich strikes.

The Hollow boasted its hotels, its banking and commercial houses, its churches, court-house and gaol, and was famous throughout the western slope for the enterprise and public spirit of its citizens. It is true, this enterprise and spirit were elicited solely by the desire most men have to acquire wealth and power at the expense of others; but the fact existed; and thus whenever the Hollow was dragged into print, it was usually accompanied with a "first-rate notice" of some leading man, to whom was attributed the greater part of the prosperity, which, after all, was the almost unaltered work of bountiful Nature.

Among those who thus arrogated to themselves the position of sponsors to the place was a sharp-faced, shingle-shaped old fellow, by the name of Marley, who had been originally a sort of pedlar or travelling bagman in the interior, and whose fortunate speculations in gold dust had finally resulted in making him the richest man in his county. He had several mills on the creek, and a small brick building as well, in which his business as a purchaser of gold dust was transacted. Of course he was not liked—very few mere speculators are; and old Marley always looked at his fellow-men through yellow spectacles. He owned, by gradual purchases, almost the whole of "Poverty," and lived in a style which was quite princely under the circumstances. His house was a gothic villa, overgrown with Australian vines and creepers; his gardens were extensive, and supplied with the most luxurious fruits; his parlours were carpeted, and hung round with paintings; it was the dwelling of a petty potentate, compared with those of the humble miners and rancheros about.

And often on a summer afternoon a pretty girlish figure would be seen seated at her sewing beneath the shade of the piazza—an object of great attraction to the miners and ranchmen returning from their toil.

Herein was Old Marley's redemption; for I verily believe that, had it not been for his daughter Alice, and for the humanity of the mother—the "queen bee" of the hive, as the miners jocosely called her—who had made herself conspicuous in time of sickness by her attention to the sick in the surrounding district, Old Marley himself would have been mobbed, perhaps tarred and feathered, and driven from the place.

The young lady, of course, had numerous admirers; and more than one sinewy son of toil would have considered himself the happiest man alive, could he have won the hand of the Rose of Eden Valley. But all—miners, traders, hunters, and rancheros—all applied for her favours in vain.

Among the number of those who proposed to confer this favour on the Marleys was a low-bred, sneaking fellow, by name Will Launders, who had for some time been rated in Marley's books as one of the best of his dealers. He had never been known to grumble at the under-appreciation of his dust, or the mistakes in the old man's measurement, and was, altogether, a jovial sort of a customer.

But the time came about when it was fated that they should quarrel. Launders became addicted to gaming, and lost heavily at cards. He then sought to mend his fortunes by an Alliance with Alice; but being rejected on all sides, and with some asperity by the old man himself, he took to the bottle and dice, sold his claims, and became one of the most desperate characters in all the region round. About this time the roads in the vicinity began to abound with highwaymen, and as Will Launders was always well supplied with money, without having any apparent honourable source for his procurement, men looked upon him with an eye of decided suspicion.

At last Will Launders altogether disappeared, and the Hollow community breathed freely, as if relieved of an incubus.

Alice was especially rejoiced at the withdrawal of her tormentor, whose attentions amounted to an espionage over her conduct. She was seated one evening at her window, gazing out upon the moonlight landscape and the silvery stream rippling beyond, when a boat was heard to grate the shore, and presently afterwards three persons were observable basking upon the bank, who, after scanning the dwellings in the vicinity, disappeared among the trees that lined the water-course.

At first, Alice paid no special attention to the circumstance. It was not unusual for persons belated to take the creek as the shortest way home, and she thought nothing more of the circumstance. Again and again, however, the same thing occurred, and then Alice, who appeared to have become herself an object of scrutiny, began to feel alarmed. She remembered Will Launders and his terrible threats of retaliation against her father, who had foreclosed upon his old customer, and thus, in a manner, promoted his ruin. What if it were Will, who, with a view to fulfilling his threat, had informed his evil companions of the treasure that lay so securely stowed in the iron strong box of Old Marley, and was only waiting an opportunity for the attack? Alice determined to watch the place where these men disembarked, before attempting to alarm the household; for, after all, she might be mistaken.

On a certain night she repaired to her private look-out. The moon was shining brightly in the heavens; there were the old familiar landmarks, the drooping willows, the patch of stunted cedars, the mill, with its ponderous wheel; but where was the stream? She strained her sight in the direction of the creek, but in vain. The rippling belt of water that she had so often looked upon in admiration as it wound across the landscape like a vein of liquid silver was no longer there!

The girl could not trust her sight, but sat there still gazing, as though a passing cloud might have shut out the moonbeams for the moment, and they would soon re-appear to dance and frolic in a myriad of diamond sparkles on the breast of the swift-rolling river. She watched in vain; there was not a cloud anywhere visible in the azure vault above, and it was equally clear that there was no water. Thoroughly alarmed at a mystery she could not understand, the girl aroused the household. In a few moments a party was organized to repair to the creek, where an astonishing sight presented itself. The bed of the stream was as dry as the great American desert; not a particle of water was visible where lately a miniature torrent flowed, and one could easily cross the channel without the necessity of removing his shoes.

The appalling fact was at once made public throughout the settlement. The stream had totally dried up, or in some unaccountable manner entirely disappeared.

Next morning, an anxious crowd thronged the banks of the stream which had been the source of prosperity to the district of Poverty Hollow. Some cursed and raved by turns; others looked on in a sort of grim, desperate resignation at a phenomenon which announced the total ruin of their hopes. No one could suggest a remedy.

In a week from that day the town was deserted. A few persons still lingered, as if loth to depart; but they were loungers or professionals, the keeper of a solitary inn, and several who clung to the locality in the wild hope that something might yet occur to restore the old prosperity of the village.

At last, and just as matters had reached a crisis, a meeting was held to take into consideration the future course of the residents. A profound silence reigned, the convulsions were evidently at their wits' end, when Alice stepped forward and stood before them. Her face was pale, but her manner was calm and collected, and at that moment she seemed in the eyes of those that observed her more beautiful than ever.

She had come there simply with the view of offering herself a sacrifice for the welfare of the citizens. Her hand was to be the reward of the adventuresome man who should explore the stream to its source, and restore to the place its old prosperity by returning the waters to the channel from which they had strayed.

In the midst of the silence, a dozen rose to accept the offer; but one, a sturdy youth from a neighbouring district, upon whom Alice had been supposed to look with an eye of more than common favour, sprang forward and seized the glove which she had thrown upon the table as a pledge of her good faith.

A party was at once formed and equipped, and scouts sent out, headed by the youngest of the volunteers, who soon discovered the sources of the trouble. Some persons missing in a neighbouring valley had "tapped" the creek at a point some miles above, and were quietly enjoying the fruits of their enterprise, while the people of Poverty Hollow had been lounging in idleness about the scenes of their former thrift.

The Poverty boys made a sudden onslaught upon the foe, coming upon them as they were cooking their noonday meal. A terrific engagement followed, in which the boys of Poverty were victorious; the waters were made once more to flow in their accustomed channel; and the fair Alice, wedded to the man of her choice, soon forgot, in the bliss of her new position, the troubles and trials of the past.

But Will Launders would never annoy her more. A bullet had pierced his brain during the brief but decisive conflict on the creek, and with him disappeared from Poverty Hollow the last of the evil characters who infested it.

HUNTING THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

[From Land and Water.]

FROM the deck of my boat on the White Nile or Bach-e-Ganal, I have frequently seen and counted as many as forty fine male elephants, revelling in the swamps and morasses like great pigs wallowing in the mire, and feeding off the reeds that there grow most prolifically.

As our boats sped past as is always the case when danger is supposed to threaten, they quickly assembled in a cluster, I daresay for consultation and mutual protection, and raising their heads and ears until they seemed like the ends of a pair of water-bellies as bobbed to each side of their heads, they shrieked forth their defiance and displeasure from many a perpendicularly elevated huge trunk.

Their well-rounded creases and broad backs were always used to excite the ever-keen appetites of negro interpreters, servants or guides on board. But the fine display of so many valuable tusks, white as alabaster, as contrasted with the dark black ground of their

trial, jury after some consideration returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

